

MAR 24 1911

office

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

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No. 2898

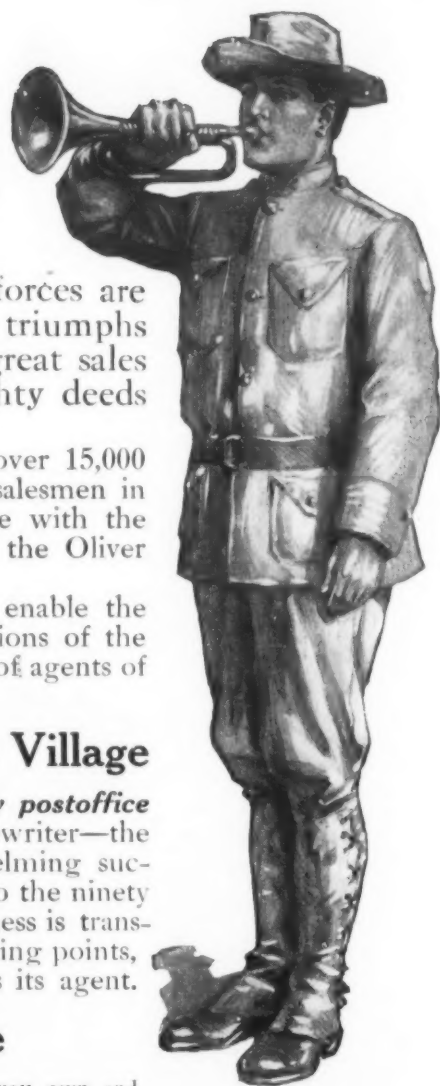
March 23 1911

Price 10 Cents

OVER 300,000 COPIES AN ISSUE

ENLIST! ENLIST!

—as a Local Agent for the Fast-Working, Fast-Selling Oliver Typewriter



The battle lines of the Oliver Typewriter forces are forming for another campaign of conquest. The triumphs of 1910, the most brilliant ever achieved by a great sales organization, have served to inspire to more mighty deeds in the coming year.

The roll call of the Oliver Sales Organization shows over 15,000 men *under arms*—the most magnificent body of trained salesmen in the world. This Sales Force, great as it is, cannot cope with the tremendous increase in business which the popularity of the Oliver Typewriter has created.

This advertisement is a *call for reinforcements*—to enable the Oliver Sales Force to extend its skirmish lines to all sections of the United States and Canada. We are going to enlist a force of agents of sufficient numerical strength to *cover the continent*.

Resident Agents Wanted in Every Town and Village

This means that in every town, every village, every hamlet—*every postoffice point*—there must be an active Resident Agent of the Oliver Typewriter—the fastest-selling typewriter ever known. Not content with the overwhelming success of the Oliver Typewriter in the larger cities, we are reaching out to the ninety thousand towns and villages throughout the country. Wherever business is transacted, whether in the great centers of commerce or in the smallest trading points, this marvelous machine finds ready sale and a man can make money as its agent.

Highly Profitable Work in Spare Time

The central idea of our selling system is to have—everywhere—a vigilant agent of the Oliver Typewriter constantly *on the ground*. Whether that agent devotes *part* or *all* of his time to the Oliver, is left to his own discretion. If profitably employed at present, the Oliver Agency will increase your income. You can use the sample machine *in your own business* and thus make

it pay for itself. The fact that you own and operate the Oliver Typewriter will enable you to interest others without neglecting your regular work. As a matter of course, the more time you devote to the Oliver Agency the greater will be your profits. You get the profit on every sale in your territory during the life of your arrangement, even when our experts help.

Selling Experience Not Essential

Every Local Agent for the Oliver Typewriter receives a Free Scholarship in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship.

This obviates the necessity for previous selling experience. Teachers, tradesmen, doctors, ministers, lawyers, stenographers, telegraph operators, printers, mechanics; men and women in a multitude of different occupations, have become successful agents. If you have the *will* to take up this work, *we will point out the way*.

Successful applicants for positions as Local Agents for the Oliver Typewriter are in the direct line of promotion to the best paying positions in our great Sales Organization. If you have the necessary qualifications and wish to ally yourself with this splendid body of *picked men*—if you are not afraid of the rough-and-tumble of business rivalry—*step forward and enlist!* We can always make room for the right kind of men in the ranks of Oliver Agents.



The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter has been breaking records since the day it was placed on the market. *Efficiency* records, *speed* records, *endurance* records—it has won them in quick succession. It sets the swiftest pace in sales by giving unparalleled *service*. It is absolutely unique in design—the only \$100 typewriter in the world that prints with the *downward stroke*. Its U-shaped Type Bar, which makes this possible, is covered by Basic Patent.

With *several hundred less parts* than other *standard* typewriters, its *simplicity*, *strength*, *ease of operation*, *versatility* and *convenience* are correspondingly *increased*.

This machine, with all of its advantages, all of its time and labor saving devices, the Local Agent can buy—and sell—for Seventeen-Cents-a-Day.

Seventeen-Cents-a-Day Plan a Powerful Stimulus to Sales

As a Local Agent for the Oliver Typewriter you have this *double advantage*: You not only offer your customers the greatest typewriter value on the market—but are able to sell on the tempting terms of "Seventeen-Cents-a-Day!" The Typewriter world was *thunderstruck* when this plan was first announced. The Oliver Typewriter No. 5—the newest model—the regular \$100 machine, equipped with a brilliant array of new devices and conveniences, actually offered for *pennies!* The effect of this plan has been to vastly *widen the market*.

Enroll Your Name on the Coupon

The sales have grown by leaps and bounds, reaching enormous volume. The demands for *demonstrations* come faster than they can be handled. That's why we are seeking *recruits* to swell the ranks of our Sales Force. We must have more men *on the firing line*, to carry on this great work. We want men who have ambition, energy, enthusiasm, to carry the Oliver flag, fight for new records, and reap the rewards of success.

ADDRESS AGENCY DEPARTMENT

The Oliver Typewriter Company, 250 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Read Our Book "THE RISE OF THE LOCAL AGENT"

—Enlist in the
Oliver Service!

This book unrolls the life stories of men who rose from the Local Agency ranks to positions of great importance in the Oliver Organization.

One man who began as Local Agent for the Oliver Typewriter is today the Typewriter King of Mexico. He controls the sale of the Oliver in that country and leads a great army of agents. The Mexican Government reports show that more Oliver Typewriters are imported into Mexico than all other typewriters combined.

Stories like these, in this wonderful book—*simple recitals of fact*—will open your eyes to the big opportunities presented to Local Agents. We will send "The Rise of the Local Agent," and will promptly communicate with those who are sincerely interested.

Even if there's an agent in your town now, it will do no harm to put your name on the waiting list.

Send the coupon or a personal letter and enlist under the banner of the Oliver now while the *Call for Volunteers* is ringing in your ears.

Book and Information COUPON

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
250 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago
Gentlemen: Please send book, "THE
RISE OF THE LOCAL AGENT," and
details of your AGENCY PLAN.

Name.....
Address.....
.....
.....

Chafing Dish Cooking

Is sure to be disappointing without a sharp and snappy seasoning.



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Has qualities which no other sauce possesses. Soups, Fish, Meats and Salads are greatly improved by its use. A wonderful Appetizer.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 446 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

FREE RUBY

A Genuine Uncut Arizona Ruby FREE Only One To Each Person—WRITE TODAY

We will send you a beautiful Genuine Arizona Ruby, uncut, just as said to us by the Navajo Indians. FREE, on request, to introduce to you our genuine Mexican Diamonds. These gems look and wear as well as finest South African Diamonds yet cost 1-30th the price. Experts seldom can distinguish between the two. Stand acid and other tests, are perfectly cut and polished, and their dazzling, blue-white brilliancy is Guaranteed Permanent. Write today for this Free Ruby and our FREE Illustrated Catalogue and FREE Examination Offer.

MEXICAN DIAMOND IMPORTING COMPANY

Dept., H.C.B.R. Las Cruces, New Mexico.

50 Smokes for 99 Cents



Send me 99 cents by mail now and I will send you this box of 50 Manges Havana Seed Stogies post prepaid. You'll find them stogies only in shape; in quality superior to many 10-cent cigars. My tobacco is grown in this country from pure Havana seed and is rich, aromatic, flavorful. Get this box, try one—if not satisfactory send the rest back and get all your money back. H. Manges & Co., Smoker's Friend, 502 Manges Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—\$33.30 A WEEK

Jack Wood did it! He writes—"Hurry up 100 more—sold first lot in 2 days—best seller I ever saw." Hundreds of agents earning money—\$5.60 worth of tools for the price of one. Drop-forged from finest steel. Nickel plated all over. Astonishing low price to agents—1,200 ordered by one man. Write at once. Don't delay. Experience unnecessary. Sample free. THOMAS MFG. CO., 2214 Wayne St., DAYTON, OHIO

Short-Story Writing

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story, taught by J. Berg Knevel, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.

Over one hundred Home Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges.

250-page catalog free. Write to-day.

The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 385, Springfield, Mass.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both \$10

If ordered together we send both for \$10. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 159, Racine, Wis.

Nulite Gasoline Table Lamp.

A beautiful lamp for homes, hotels, offices, stores, banks, cafes. Portable, safe; can be turned up-side down or rolled on the floor without danger or affecting the light. 300 C. P. of soft, brilliant light. 1-3 cent per hour. Also 300 different styles of lamps and systems.

AGENTS: We want town, county and travelling salesmen. Best proposition ever offered. Sells everywhere. Write for Special Offer.

CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO., 153 So. Jefferson St., Chicago

Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order. BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Next Week's Issue

Dated March 30, 1911

THE GIRL THAT GOES WRONG. Are you reading Reginald Wright Kauffman's startling series of articles on White Slavery? They are all based on data verified by the author while collecting material for his sensational novel, "The House of Bondage." Each story is complete in itself. "The Girl That Wanted Ermine" is the subject of the story that will appear in this issue. It will stir your heart.

TWO YEARS OF PRESIDENT TAFT. The Chief Executive's leadership is now acknowledged and the courage of his convictions is recognized. Gus J. Karger, one of the best known newspaper men at Washington and one of the most careful students of the present administration, writes of President Taft's record of achievement with an intimate knowledge of political conditions.

HOW THE LARGEST AQUARIUM IN THE WORLD IS CONDUCTED. George Sheridan has been making careful investigation of the most popular attraction for sightseers in New York. The Aquarium has long been acknowledged the most fascinating spot in the metropolis. Mr. Sheridan has selected some very readable facts and tells his story of his little adventure through this marvelous aquatic exhibition.

THE SUCCESSFUL SPRING DRAMATIC ATTRACTIONS. Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic critic, will give a few intimate glimpses of the new plays and players along Broadway.

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES. The latest photographs of the army maneuvers on the Mexican border and all news events of importance will be covered with the camera.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

\$1 DOWN puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Larger Tables for \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75, etc., on easy terms. All cues, balls, etc., free.

Become an Expert at Home

THE BURROWES HOME BILLIARD and POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

Stop Supporting the Public Pool Room

You can become the absolute owner of a handsome Burrowes Table with the money you spend each month for the use of someone else's table.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first installment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write today for catalogue.

THE E. T. BURROWES CO., 526 Center St. Portland, Maine

THE SELDEN CAR

The result of more than 35 years of experience in inventing, producing and building automobiles

MORE than 35 years ago George B. Selden began work on his first motor car. Since then this inventive genius—"The Father of the Automobile"—has worked unceasingly to produce the best in the motor car world.

After he solved the problem of the self-propelled vehicle, his sole idea was to produce a car more nearly perfect than any other.

In the 1911 Selden Car he has reached his goal—his ambition has been realized—in a car that's sturdy, powerful and easy riding—and best of all a car inexpensive to maintain because built with scrupulous care.

The 1911 Selden is ready to at all times satisfactorily perform any service you may ask of it.

Whether you intend buying now or later you should post yourself on this car. It sets an absolutely new standard of value in automobiles.

A variety of body styles, sizes and models to fill every motoring desire.

116 to 125 inches wheel base—with complete touring equipment from

\$2250 to \$2600

Send for catalogue and name of nearest Selden agent

Selden Motor Vehicle Company
George B. Selden, Pres. Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S
Circulation 300,000 Guaranteed

America's Grandest Cathedral

The Church of St. John the Divine, New York's Newest Architectural Wonder

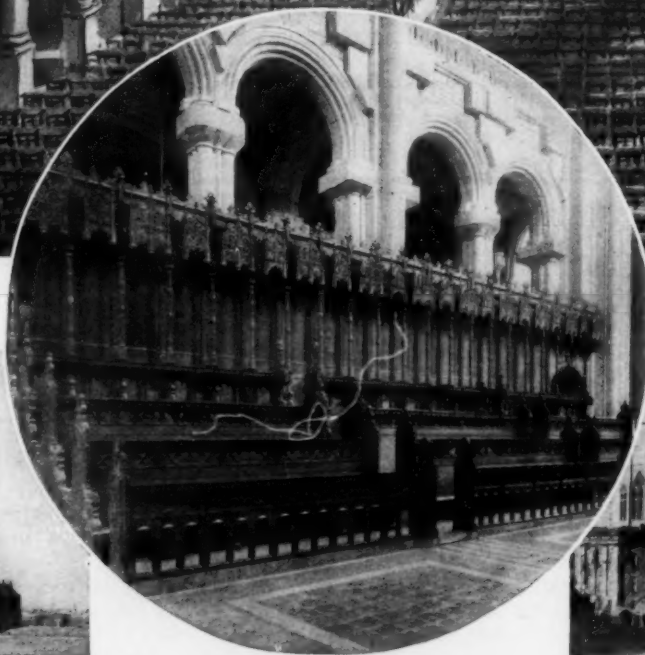


VIEW OF THE INTERIOR.
DRAWN BY H. M. PETTIT

FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGNS.



VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR.



CHOIR STALLS COMPLETED.



THE CHANCEL COMPLETED.

Not only the Protestant Episcopal Church but the whole religious world has the deepest interest in the consecration on April 19th next of the choir and the two finished chapels of this marvelous cathedral on Morningside Heights, in New York City. The structure has cost to date between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 and this sum will, it is expected, be increased to \$10,000,000 when complete.



Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, March 23, 1911

No. 2898



FIRST ARRIVALS AT SAN ANTONIO MOBILIZATION CAMP.

PHOTO ALAMO CAMERA CO.

Advance cavalry detachment pitching tents on the Fort Sam Houston grounds where the greatest force of United States regulars is assembled since the Spanish-American War. For other pictures of the war maneuvers ordered by President Taft, see pages 314 and 315.

EDITORIAL

No Mystery about Mexico.

THERE is no mystery about the policing of the Mexican border and coastline by Uncle Sam. Mexico has been developed almost entirely by foreign capital, much of it from Germany, England and the United States. The revolution which was expected to be short-lived has proved to be otherwise. The Mexican army, recruited largely from the criminal classes, is not to be depended upon for loyal support by the tottering throne of Diaz. Representatives of the largest financial interests abroad, including England and Germany, have demanded protection from the Mexican government. The latter has sought to cover its own deficiencies by charging the responsibility for the prolongation of the revolution upon the United States government.

Mexico has represented that the revolution could have been easily suppressed but for the free and unrestricted access of the insurgents to the United States and the readiness with which they found, across the border, not only a safe refuge, but also a depot for ammunition and other supplies. Under the circumstances President Taft promptly decided to put an end to this sort of talk and to place the responsibility upon the weak and trembling Mexican government, where it belonged. Hence the dispatch of a sufficient force to patrol the Mexican border, including the seacoast line.

Having performed this duty, President Taft can well await the outcome. If it means the speedy subjugation of the revolutionists and the restoration of the prestige of the Mexican government, no one will be better satisfied than Uncle Sam. If the revolution should continue, if the Mexican army should mutiny and Diaz fall, the forces of the United States would be ready to march across the border and put an end to the pillage, plunder and rapine which are the usual sequels of a bloody revolution.

This is all there is to the Mexican question which has suddenly arisen. It does not involve an intrigue by Japan, though the latter is the greatest of all intriguers among the nations, nor does it foreshadow a violation of the Monroe Doctrine by Germany in an effort to establish its colonies in Brazil under the German flag.

Incidentally, however, it does not involve an impropriety to repeat the sensible and sentient suggestion of a private citizen that this is a good time to leave the American flag alone. It is loaded.

Extra Sessions of Congress.

LIKE Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, Harrison, Pierce, Lincoln, Hayes, Cleveland and McKinley, President Taft has found it necessary to call Congress in extra session; but he

is the only President, except Jefferson, Madison and Hayes, who did this twice. The most notable of those sessions, prior to Taft's, were Jefferson's first, Madison's first, Lincoln's and Cleveland's. This particular one of Jefferson's was called to enact the legislation made necessary by the annexation of Louisiana, in 1803, a province which more than doubled the area of the country. Madison's was rendered necessary by the impending War of 1812, and, meeting in 1811, it discussed methods of stopping England's attacks on American shipping and started the work of preparation for the war which came a year later with that country. Lincoln's was by far the most important of all the called sessions which have ever met. The exigencies of civil war brought it together and it met on July 4th, 1861.

In his special message at the opening, Lincoln recited the situation in the seceded States and asked for "legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one." In the thirty-three days in which it was in session, Congress passed sixty-one public bills and five joint resolutions. These included measures allowing the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers for three years, authorizing a loan of \$250,000,000, increasing duties under the Morrill tariff which had previously been enacted, levying an internal revenue and an income tax, directing a blockade of the Southern ports, defining and punishing conspiracy, legalizing the suspension of the habeas corpus which had been made by the President through the commanding general and confiscating property, including slaves, used against the government. In no other session of Congress, regular or special, except that of 1789-1791, which vitalized the permissions and mandates of the Constitution and constructed the framework of the government, was so much legislation of vital consequence enacted as during that Lincoln session of a little over a month in duration.

The panic of 1893, which started a few weeks after Cleveland entered office in his second term, impelled him to call Congress in session and it met on August 7th. He urged the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman silver bullion deposit law of 1890 and after an exciting fight Congress passed the needed legislation. A leader in carrying out Cleveland's policy of nullifying that provision of the Sherman act was Sherman himself and with him stood a large majority of the Republicans and all the sound-money Democrats. Taft's extra session of 1909, like McKinley's of 1897, was for the purpose of revising the tariff. Each of these sessions met on March 15th and while McKinley's finished its task and enacted the Dingley law on July 24th, Taft's, which passed the Payne act, was at work until August 5th. The primary purpose of the session which meets on April 4th is to pass the Canadian reciprocity pact, which went through the Republican House in the

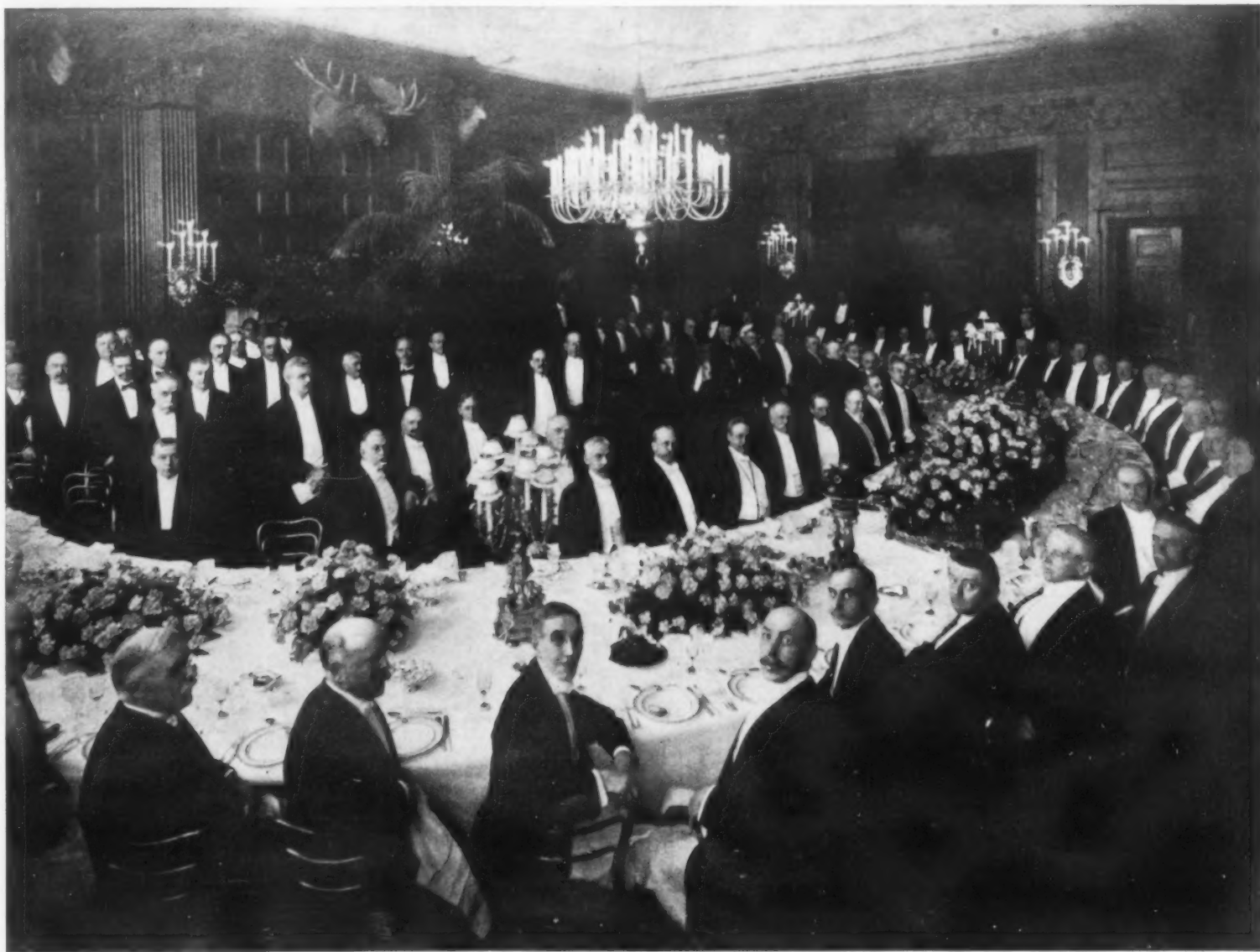
recent Congress, but was halted in the Republican Senate, no vote being reached upon it in that chamber. As the Democratic leaders, whose party will control the next House, threaten to frame general tariff-reduction bills after passing the reciprocity agreement and as the swing of half a dozen insurgents in the Senate over to the Democrats would give that party control of that chamber also, prediction as to the length and the general outcome of the session is extremely hazardous.

America as the Oldest Nation.

ON MARCH 14th, 1861, Victor Emmanuel's parliament at Turin, representing Sardinia, Lombardy, Sicily, Naples, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Romagna, proclaimed to the world that the kingdom of Italy had been established, and by gradual accessions, ending with the conquest of the papal states in 1870, the Italy which we know, with its capital at Rome, was created. In celebration of the half-century anniversary of its birth, an international exposition, divided into two parts, is soon to begin. The historical part of the fair opens at Rome on March 27th and that which will be devoted to industry and the fine arts will meet at Turin, the early capital, on April 29th. Each will last till October. Like all the other great countries, the United States will be represented at each exposition and it will be the oldest nation which will participate.

The German empire was forty years of age on January 18th, 1871, and the French republic completed its fortieth year on September 4th, 1910. As a dual monarchy Austria-Hungary dates from 1867, and Spain, under the restored house of Bourbon, goes back no further than 1875, when Alfonso XII., father of the present monarch, was called to the throne. The reconstructed Netherlands began its existence in 1815, and Belgium broke away from it in 1831 and formed itself into an independent kingdom. All the Balkan states are comparatively recent, while Norway seceded from Sweden and set up in business for itself in 1905; and as governments with an approach to representative institutions, Russia began its existence in 1905 and Turkey in 1909. The Portuguese republic was established in October, 1910, and its permanence will not be determined until the election for its national assembly takes place in 1911. Japan under the Mikado began in 1868, but its constitution was not adopted until 1889. In process of transformation, China expects to have a parliament and representative institutions by 1913.

In theory England is the oldest of all the modern nations, but the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland dates from 1801, when the act of union went into effect. It is often said that Switzerland has several centuries of history as a



THE LARGEST DINNER PARTY EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Taft entertaining his Yale classmates of '78 in the State Dining Room at the Executive Mansion. This is the first flash-light photograph ever made of such a function. Note President Taft at extreme right.

republic behind it, but its first constitution was obtained only in 1798, when the Helvetic republic was established. In speaking of the United Kingdom, indeed, it is well to bear in mind that under the reform or franchise acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884 that country's polity was radically changed and it was transformed from an oligarchy into a close approach to a democracy.

In the United States the wheels of government under the Constitution began to turn in 1789, or nine years before Switzerland got its first regular charter and twelve years before the establishment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our government has run on without essential change ever since. It is the oldest of all the existing nations of the earth. The twenty Latin-American republics, of course, had their incentive in the establishment of the United States and in the creation of two of them—Cuba and Panama—we had a hand. The constitutions and general framework of all of them are based on those of the United States. At the coming assemblages of the world's countries in the expositions at Rome and Turin, the nation of Washington and Taft will hold the priority in point of age.

Mothers of Great Men.

THAT was a very affecting talk which Andrew Carnegie made to its officers and employees on his recent visit to LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Speaking of the pride and the independence which he felt when he brought to his mother his first wages of \$1.50 a week as a telegraph operator, he said, "I owe a great deal to my mother. She was a seamstress, cook, washlady and never until late in life had a servant in the house. And yet she was a cultivated woman. She read Channing and kept up with the literature of the day. When I was a little tot she used to read good books to me." These words of a man who rose from poverty and obscurity to great wealth and power do credit to his head as well as to his heart. He sees the influence which his mother had in molding his character and inspiring him with her energy and sincerity, and he is not ashamed to acknowledge it.

Mr. Carnegie freely talks of his humble beginnings and points out that the rewards for labor when he started to make his way in the world were much smaller than they are now. In one degree or another, advancement and prosperity are to-day, as

always, within reach of intelligent industry, sincerity and persistence. Mr. Carnegie is a fine example of the men risen to affluence who tell their experience for the guidance and encouragement of their fellows. Most of the world's great men owe much to the supervision and example of their mothers. Washington often pointed out the influence which his mother had in shaping his early career. Cromwell, the elder Pitt, Napoleon and other illustrious men did likewise. Garfield and McKinley, on entering the presidency, took the oath of office on Bibles which their mothers gave them.

The term "mother wit," as something native and spontaneous which clings to us through life, is a characterization which tells its own story. It is a world-recognized tribute to the influence of a mother over her children, which is usually far greater and also far more persistent than is that of the father. Mr. Carnegie gives concrete and eloquent expression to a sentiment which is as old and as widely distributed as mankind.

The Plain Truth.

A POPULAR woman lecturer recently declared that, after spending many years in investigating food preparations and their manufacture, she had come to the conclusion that the ideal canning factory is far more sanitary and complete than the cleanest of home kitchens. The canner has the money, the time and the skilled employees, while the housewife is handicapped by lack of time and lack of expert knowledge. It is a fact that the principal providers of food in the United States have not only the best factories, but the best equipped employees, and their establishments are the most sanitary and satisfactory in all respects. This accounts for the marvelous growth in the consumption of the canned-food products of the United States throughout the world. The American manufacturer is proud of his trade-marks. To make and to sustain the highest reputation is his ambition. The muck-rakers among the pure-food reformers, who are constantly attacking the American canner and packer, are losing what little influence they ever possessed.

"A WHIRLWIND campaign" has just been completed by the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. It makes a new mark for an organization which has already broken many records in money raising.

In two weeks a grand total of \$1,025,663 was raised by popular subscription in the Quaker City. In creating building funds the Y. M. C. A. shows its characteristic business intuition and system. Instead of being long drawn out, as is too often the case with many church and college endowment campaigns, its efforts are always short and sharp. At the outset leading business men are interested and the campaign is as carefully worked out in advance as a military movement in actual war. Then it is pushed with the utmost vigor for two weeks or a month. Daily meetings are held, the papers are freely used to spread the good reports and the interest becomes intense. It is to the advantage of the Y. M. C. A. that their campaigns are as a rule local, while many other similar movements cover the entire country or great sections of it. The Y. M. C. A. makes also a wider and more catholic appeal than most any other enterprise, but its experience shows conclusively that the short, sharp campaign spells success. There is power in a whirlwind—in these cases a tremendous power for good.

OUR COMPLIMENTS to Deacon Hemphill, of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. He does not believe in the term, "The New South." Good old Hunker that he is, he says, "The only South worth while is the South which has kept faith with itself and with its traditions." With customary frankness and goodness of heart, he hastens to add that the New South Number of LESLIE'S, which is to appear on April 6th, "is only regarding the question from an industrial viewpoint," which is correct, for, as the distinguished Southern editor further says, "The direct gain from such a special publication as this is that it will inform the home-seekers, the industrial workers, the financial investors of the North as to the true condition of things down South." Now comes the sermon, which the Deacon preaches with all his accustomed vigor and skill:

Thousands of men north of the Potomac River have never visited this part of the country. They have fed the pigeons in San Marco Square, Venice, they have sailed on Lake Como, scaled the Pyramids, crossed the Alps, wandered amidst the ruins of buried empires beyond the seas, played the games at Monte Carlo, felt really devilish at Maxim's, but they have never come South, preferring to make their investments in Kansas and Nebraska mortgages, where the simoons play and the politicians revel with impossible theories rather than to take their chances where their money would command a higher rate of interest, and where as long as seed time and harvest shall continue there is money to be made and civilization to be conserved.

Taal's Fury and Its Result

First Photographs of the Philippines Volcanic Disaster Which Cost a Thousand Lives



PHOTO BY L. H. THIBAUT

THE MAJESTY OF THE DESTROYER.
View of the eruption from Taal Lake. It was the six foot high tidal wave on this lake which did most of the destruction on the mainland. The volcano is on an island in the fourteen-mile lake.



PHOTO BY DR. MOLLOY

IN THE CRATER'S STEAMING DEPTHS.
The earth tremors extended to Manila, forty miles distant, but no damage was done in the city.



PHOTO BY MRS. G. W. JENSEN

THE INNER BASIN AFTER THE ERUPTION.
The disturbance began on the night of January 27, but it was not until the early morning of the 30 that the real tragedy came. Then the mountain sent up a flaming column of stone and lava two miles high.



PHOTO BY DR. MOLLOY

SCENE OF DEATH AND DEVASTATION ON THE MOUNTAIN'S SLOPE.
A thousand lives were snuffed out, a dozen villages obliterated and the countryside for miles around was covered with volcanic ash and debris a foot deep. It was the greatest disaster in the history of the Philippines since the American occupation and it is the first eruption of the volcano since 1873.



PHOTO BY M. J. ENRICH

BODIES OF THE VICTIMS NEARLY BURIED BY LAVA.
No one will ever know just how many perished, the authorities having all they could do to care for the survivors.



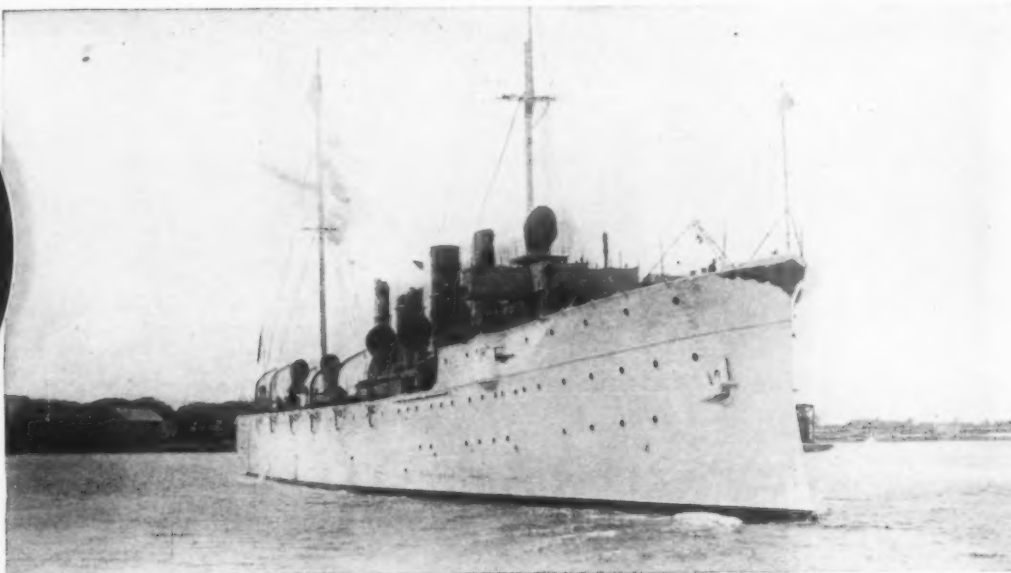
PHOTO BY L. H. THIBAUT

THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS FORMED THE RELIEF PARTY.
The Filipino constabulary also did heroic work, many of them going sixty hours without sleep and with short food supplies.

Twenty Thousand Men Answer



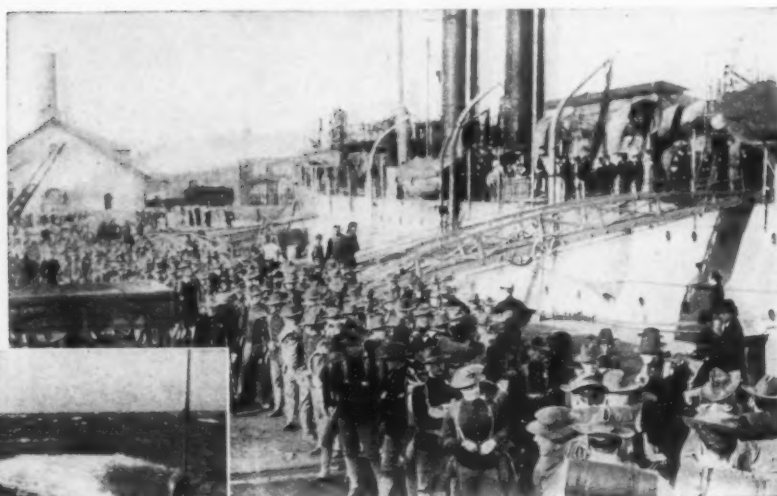
MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD.
In command of all the troops assembled for the war maneuvers.



SCOUT CRUISER "SALEM."
Ordered to patrol the gulf coast of Mexico.



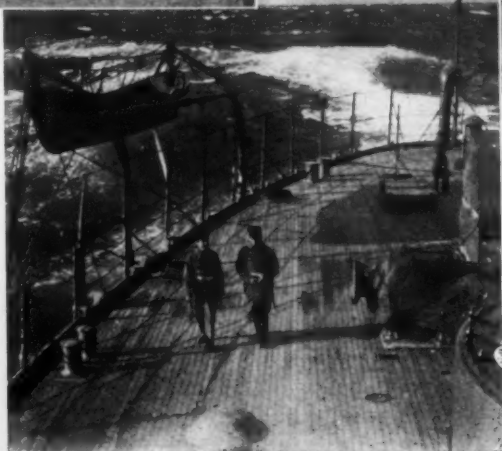
ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.
Marines leaving the Brooklyn Navy Yard en route to Philadelphia.



MARINES AT LEAGUE ISLAND YARD.
Waiting to board the transport "Prairie" to start for Guantanamo.



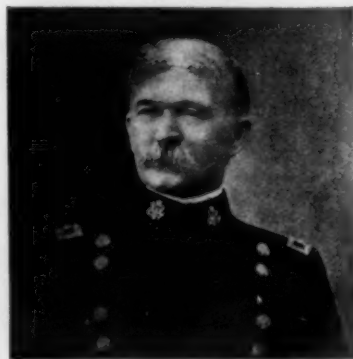
GIVING OUT THE GUNS.
Every preparation was made for real war service.



ON THE QUARTER DECK.



ARTILLERY ON THE MOVE.
Battery D on way to train at Washington.



MAJOR-GENERAL CARTER.
In command of the troops mobilized in Texas.



ON THE TRANSPORT "DIXIE."
Marines leaving Philadelphia for the rendezvous in Cuba.



COALING THE CRUISERS.
No time was lost in preparing the squadron to sail.

President Taft's Hurry Call

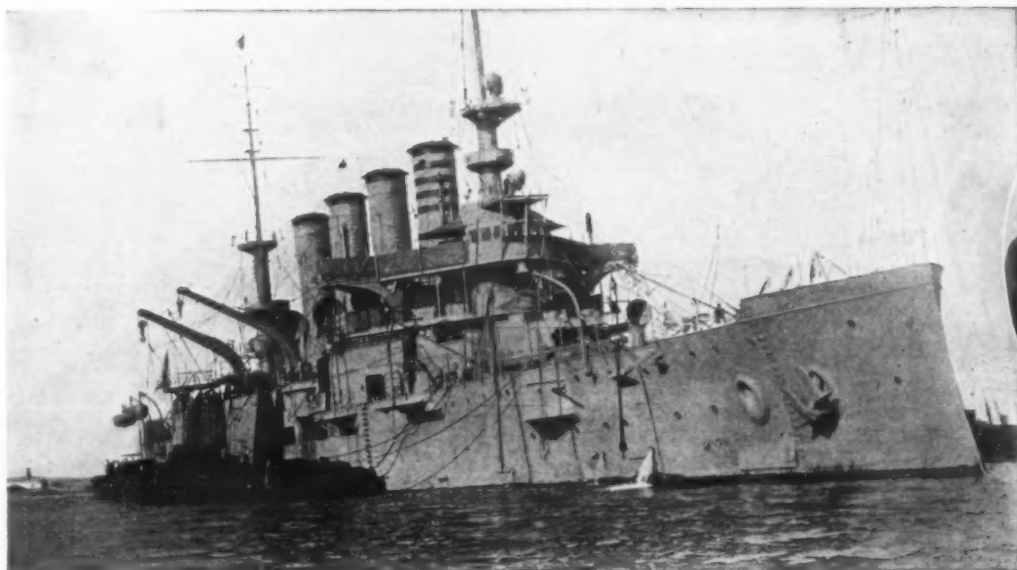


PHOTO BROWN BROS.

COALING THE CRUISER "TENNESSEE."
Which with two other ships of the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet left New York for Guantanamo, Cuba, March 9.

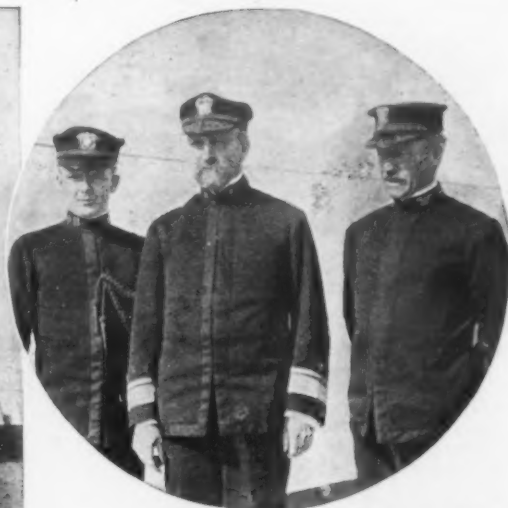


PHOTO PICTORIAL NEWS

REAR-ADMIRAL STAUNTON.
On the "Tennessee" with Lieutenant Powell on left and Captain Knapp on right.



PHOTO HARRIS & EWING

TAKING "JUDGE" TO THE FRONT.
A company of the Third Artillery leaving Union Station, Washington.



PHOTO BAIN

IN THE FIELD IN TEXAS.
Troop A, leaving Fort Sam Houston for the border.



PHOTO BY BAIN

TAKING RIFLES ABOARD.
Loading the "Prairie," sister ship of the "Dixie."



PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON

THE "DIXIE" LEAVING PHILADELPHIA.
En route to Guantanamo with seven hundred marines.



PHOTO PAUL THOMPSON

A LOADED MARINE.
Fully equipped for life in the field.



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PROVISIONING THE "MONTANA."
Taking the emergency stores aboard one of Admiral Staunton's cruisers.



COPYRIGHT, BROWN BROS.

GOING ABOARD THE TRANSPORT.
The marine corps embarking on the "Prairie" at Philadelphia.



PHOTO BY BAIN

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. H. BLISS.
In command of the troops in southern California.

Saving the Nation's Babies

How the Metropolis Conserves the Health and Happiness of Its Youth

By FRANCES FREAR



A PARENT'S CONSULTATION WITH THE NURSE.
The boy interpreter is busy explaining in Italian the nurse's urgent advice. The babies cannot be left at home alone, so they accompany their elders at school.



HOME VISIT AND INSTRUCTION.
Making a round of the district where babies are numerous and advising mothers how best to preserve the health of their little ones.

"DON'T give the baby coffee or tea or beer or pickles or candy or bananas or ice-cream." This is one of the most imperative of the many warnings sounded throughout the thickly tenanted districts of New York by the board of health. That a mother instinctively knows how to care for her babies is a popular fallacy. American mothers not familiar with the crowded conditions which obtain in large cities, especially in seaport cities where many foreigners congregate, may be surprised that a warning like the above should be necessary. Still greater surprise would be forthcoming were American mothers to witness the evidences of prejudice and even animosity which must be overcome by visiting physicians and nurses delegated to such districts



made by nurse inspectors, and mothers were invited to attend clinics and to bring their babies with them. Ailing little ones were given treatment and doctors gave individual instruction in each case. The report of a birth in the district was followed by a visit of a nurse, and detailed instruction regarding food as well as subsidiary matters of ventilation and physical hygiene was given.

The result of the first work along these lines was noted at the end of that summer, the four hot months showing a decrease in the death of babies under two years of age of twenty per cent. over that of the previous summer. Each year the department of infant hygiene has been enlarged until now it is on a firm foundation, and the mothers for whom the work was first taken in hand are beginning to regard the crusade for health



VISITING THE AILING BABY IN ITS HOME.
Superstition and ignorance are two of the powerful barriers which handicap the visiting physician or medical inspector.



BOARD OF HEALTH INSPECTOR.
The nurse's persuasive powers have failed to convince this mother of the urgent necessity of early treatment for her boy, who is obviously suffering from adenoids and cross-eyes.

before the tenement parents can be impressed with the seriousness of the food question. In homes where English-speaking foreigners cling to the prejudices and superstitions, racial and religious, which are firmly rooted, it is difficult to make good intentions understood. A mother who has succeeded in raising one child on the mixed diet eaten by its parents, and who has seen him grow, despite the lack of baths and other hygienics, cannot understand why her youngest baby should have any different treatment. Eloquent of the attitude of tenement mothers was the amusing incident which took place last summer, during one of the mothers' meetings held by the infant-hygiene department of the board of health, and during which a nurse explained, with the assistance of photographs thrown on a screen, why certain foods were not good for infants. "Do not give your baby bananas!" the nurse earnestly entreated. "Mio bambino always eata da banan!" cried one Italian mother, holding up a robust-looking infant to the admiring gaze of others and somewhat to the dismay of the nurse. Because her infant had so far escaped ill effects of raw fruit, she was skeptical of the nurse's advice.

"Do not give your baby coffee," continued the nurse. "My baby, he always has coffee," volunteered another mother, encouraged by the statement of the first, and she produced her infant, who was a living refutation of the nurse's advice. And this after three years of earnest work on the part of the infant-hygiene department, which comprises one hundred and sixty doctors and about the same number of nurses, all under the direction of Dr. Josephine Baker, who two years ago was appointed as the head of this division.

The appalling ignorance of tenement mothers, together with the poverty in which they struggle to bring up their little ones, was brought to the earnest attention of New York's health organization when, in 1907, an infant mortality of forty-five thousand was recorded. An investigation showed that the majority of this number of babies died for want of healthful food. In 1908 an infant-hygiene department was established by the board of health. This was followed a year later by the establishment of fifty-four free clinics or educational centers, each one in charge of a doctor and a nurse. A systematic house-to-house canvass was

with a more kindly eye than they at first displayed.

That loose milk—in other words, milk bought from grocers who keep it in bulk—is impure is one of the difficult things for tenement mothers to understand. It is only when enlarged photographs of the germs found in impure milk are thrown on the screen and the doctor or nurse tells the mothers that in one year some three thousand died from drinking milk in which these animals live and that such milk is loose milk, that they can be moved out of their stoical indifference. It is only by drastic methods that tenement mothers have been urged into patronizing the dietary kitchens and pure-milk centers, where for the five cents which they spend for milk at the grocer's the same amount of pure, cool milk in sanitary bottles can be purchased for their babies.

The furnishing of pure milk has become one of the most important works of the department. In New York, at the present time, there are thirty-one milk stations, maintained by Nathan Straus, the New York Milk Center, the Diet Kitchen Association and the several settlements. By the time

(Continued on page 325.)

"The Play's the Thing"

The Early Spring Attractions Are Now Bidding for Popular Favor along Broadway

By HARRIET QUIMBY



"THAIS" AT THE CRITERION THEATER.

One of the many beautiful pictures in Paul Winstock's dramatic version of the story of "Thais": Constance Collier as "Thais," Tyrone Power as the Holy Hermit and Mary Shannan as the Mother Superior.



BERTHA SHALEK.

The Gypsy Queen in Aborn's elaborate production of "The Bohemian Girl," at the Majestic Theater.

"EVERYWOMAN," AT THE HERALD SQUARE.

Be merciful, be just, be fair,
To everywoman, everywhere,
Her faults are many. Nobody's the blame.

ADMIRABLY read by H. Cooper Cliffe, who symbolizes Nobody, is the prologue of the entertaining musical sermon at the Herald Square. Although the play is replete with exquisite stage pictures, helped out by an unusually good-looking and artistically costumed chorus, and it sparkles with Terpsichorean embellishments and its cynicisms and wit bear no relation to the church, "Everywoman" is nevertheless a play eminently suited to these Lenten days. Before the curtain falls on the first act, the spectator has begun to realize the seriousness which underlies the lesson of life. Before it falls on the last act, he has come to the conclusion that truth is a pretty good thing to cling to. Many of the accusations made against "Everywoman" by the critics who did not find the play as solemn as they expected are based upon good foundation. The play has faults—many of them—but so did Jerome's little masterpiece, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," have faults; yet that play was well worth seeing,

and so is "Everywoman" worth seeing.

From a pictorial point of view it is delightful. Its incidental music, written by George Whitefield Chadwick, is good. The plot of this first theatrical success of the late Walter Browne, who died the day the play had its first production, belongs to a nomadic class. It deals with a woman whose three most valued companions are Youth, Beauty and Modesty. She is Everywoman. Laura Nelson Hall plays this part, and although she is physically and temperamentally unfitted for the role, which demands subtlety and finesse, her work does not particularly mar the production as a whole. As the companions of Everywoman, three beautiful young girls, draped in graceful folds of soft white and with wreaths of blossoms crowning their flowing hair, form a series of striking and beautiful pictures as they group together. Patricia Collinge is the symbol of Youth, Aurora Piatt of Beauty and Juliet Day of Modesty. Everywoman, accompanied by



MIZZI HAJOS.

She is one of the twenty-five theatrical stars in the aggregation furnishing the entertainment at the Winter Garden.

these three, goes forth into the world in search of Love. She seeks this on the stage, where she is in short order deserted by Modesty. Undismayed by her loss she becomes a star, and in a short time the audience sees her living the luxurious life



EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON.

Who plays "Chisera," the medicine woman and friend of the gods, in "The Arrow Maker" at the New Theater.

incident to success in the theatrical world. It is during a midnight dinner in her boudoir, when Bluff and Stuff, her managers, Puff, a press agent, Passion, a play actor, Time, a call boy, Wealth, a millionaire, Witless, a nobleman, and Age, Greed, Self and Vanity are her guests, that she loses her two other faithful companions, Youth and Beauty. At every point Everywoman meets Truth, symbolized by a bent old woman, a part creditably played by Mrs. Le Moyne. Deserted by her three most important assets and continually confronted by Truth, which becomes manifest at the most unwelcome moments, Everywoman thinks to find solace in Wealth. It is on New Year's Eve, at Forty-second Street and Broadway—which, by the way, is one of the liveliest as well as the most realistic scenes in the play—that she seeks this latest phantom. She finds Wealth, but is deserted by it because of her rival, Vice, which happens along. Having watched the funeral cortege of her youth as it is borne by robed priests and disappears into the church, Everywoman turns once more at the appearance of Truth, which this time she accepts. Truth advises her to return home, which she does; and there in her own drawing-room, lying fast asleep before

(Continued on page 329.)

The Girl That Goes Wrong

A Sketch of Personal Investigations That Led to the Writing of "The House of Bondage" and of Conclusions Drawn Therefrom

The First Paper of a Remarkable Series of Articles Dealing With the Perils of White Slavery

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

THIS is not the sort of story that, until a few years ago, I used to try to write. It is not fiction at all. I wish it were. I wish with all my heart that these things which I have seen and these black biographies which I have verified were but the visions of a night of weeping, and that it might thus be true of this matter, as of some others, that "joy cometh in the morning." But the world—which means you and me—has not so decided. That which I testify is not "the whole truth," because the whole truth cannot, according to our present ideas, be set forth with impunity; the worst must be left to your imagination. And yet my testimony is, I assure you, "the truth and nothing but the truth."

Why, if it be so terrible, should I ask you to read it? I shall make that clear in a few words. In the fairly typical city of Chicago there are, not counting those who err in secret, twenty-five thousand known public women. The life of such women in such a trade—it is as sure as insurance figures—is only five years long. This means that, for Chicago alone, there must be secured five thousand new public women every year—and every year that number is secured. From the most conservative figures obtainable, it is a low estimate to say that, in all our large cities and most of our small ones, there is one public woman to every one hundred and sixty of the population—men, women and children; and it is a fact that one-half of these women come from the rural districts and that the vast majority are native-born.

Now do you see why I ask you to consider this problem? Putting aside all broad questions of the morality of the human race in general, putting aside all questions of what may happen to young girls in cities at a distance from the place in which you live, I ask you to consider this problem because, through the women of your own circle, through the men they marry or through the children they bear, it is bound, sooner or later, to come to your own door, to enter your own house. I ask you to consider it because it directly concerns your own daughters, your own sons-in-law and brothers-in-law, your own sisters, your own sweethearts, your own body and soul.

What I am now to tell you is a little of what I myself have seen, but I do not ask you to accept my unsupported testimony for it. I ask you to subpoena three corroborating witnesses. If you doubt the existence of the conditions I am to tell you about, if you doubt that those conditions extend from one end of the country to the other, then:

Write to the New York Probation Association for its first report, to read the statement concerning conditions in New York made by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman.

Write to your own congressman for a copy of Senate Document No. 196, issued at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, and read the report of a large corps of experts in confirmation of my statement that what is true of our largest city is true of the length and breadth of the land.

You think it strange, of course, that, if all these things are so, the famous White Slave Grand Jury of New York did not find out about them. Naturally. Very strange, indeed! But there I am prepared to surprise you. The White Slave Grand Jury did find out! Why didn't it say so in its presentment? It did say so in its presentment. I hear you:

"Why, my goodness," you say, "we didn't see anything definite in our newspapers!"

No, my trustful friend, you did not. Not one line worth while. But just get a copy of that presentment—it is printed in the back of "The House of Bondage." Just read it. Just see what the newspapers did not print. Just reflect a little and put two and two together and see if you can't guess why the New York papers did not dare to publish and why the New York correspondents did not dare to send out the whole text of that important document.

There, at any rate, you have my list of corroborating witnesses: the district attorney of New York, the White Slave Grand Jury and a special commission of the United States Senate. Can you ask for more?

My own interest in this problem began a good many years ago, and the story of it opens on a bitterly cold night—or, rather, early morning—in Philadelphia. I was at that time a reporter on a newspaper and I had been detained at my office until two o'clock. As I stepped into the street, I

recall that I was nearly driven against the wall by the gale that was blowing. The sleet cut at my cheeks and the pavement was like the surface of a frozen pond. I noticed that the thoroughfare was practically deserted, and yet, just under a sputtering electric light, I was accosted by a lonely woman.

There was no mistaking her trade and there was nothing attractive about its practitioner. Her ringed eyes were hard, her rouged face was prematurely old and her red mouth was cruel.

I asked her why she was working so late and in such weather.

"I'm doin' it," she said—and I can still hear her hollow voice—"because I need some more money on my kid's boardin'-school bill. The bill's got to be paid to-morrow."

That woman told me her story, and I subsequently investigated it and found it true. She had been inveigled from a country town, taken to the city, and then, by the man that had said he loved her, turned upon the street. When her child was four years old, she had taken the little girl to a certain educational institution—not a charitable affair—and the officials of that institution, with whom the woman was perfectly frank, had agreed to take the child and educate her on three conditions: The woman must consent never to see her daughter again, she must consent to having her daughter brought up in the belief that the mother was dead and she must pay the bills regularly.

That mother's love proved itself absolutely unselfish—the woman kept her bargain.

This was the incident that started me on my inquiries. For the first time in a commonplace and therefore self-centered life, I began to wonder whether the women of the abyss were not, in reality, only human beings, after all, and from that day forward I studied them.

With the idea of my white slave novel, "The House of Bondage," in mind, and with the conviction that the subject was worthy of such sacrifice as we could make, I gave up the managing editorship of a New York magazine and with my wife, who is a student of social problems, went to live in an East Side tenement house, on the island of Manhattan, on the outskirts of the district in which lived many of the people of whom I was to write and from which still more of their sort are daily recruited. Here we pursued our researches in a living medium.

I say that I studied these people and lived among them; but not as a patron, not as a customer, not as a slaver on the one hand, or a benefactor on the other; not as what they call a "reform spotter." I went among them on the terms of simple human fellowship. I studied them in puritan Boston and hypocritical Philadelphia, in Chicago, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Washington and Denver, as well as in New York. I came to know them in London and in Paris, in scores of our larger cities and smaller towns.

Our method in New York is a fair example of my general line of work. There we established a nominal residence, in which to see our former friends, near the field of our labors. At the same time we rented rooms in other sections, and it was mostly here, when not on the streets or in the dives, that, among our new friends, we passed our time.

Many persons have asked us whether we employed any disguise. We did not. I left my editorial position with a capital under seventy-five dollars, and, as we did only enough magazine writing to keep us alive, we found that the clothes with which we started were soon disguises sufficient for all practical purposes. Twice, because of arrears in rent, we were served with notices to quit. Several times, after a night in the darkest corners of some city, we returned to go to bed with no guess as to how we were to buy our breakfast.

I recollect one tenement in which we occupied a place on the top floor. It was called a model tenement, but a generous hole in the roof provided a constant pool of water for our floor, with results that have since kept my wife in the doctor's care for months. I protested. No repairs were made. I stopped paying rent. The agent came to the house and sent up word that he wanted to see me. As it happened that I had been hurt in a little affair the night before, I returned a message to the effect that if he wanted to see me he could climb to the seventh story.

The agent climbed and arrived panting and furious. He was a thin, sleek man in a comfortable fur coat. When I explained my trouble, he laughed.

"Why," he said, "any roof is likely to leak. I have one even in my own home right now."

"All right," I answered. "I'll trade you residences."

He did not accept my offer.

Whenever we went about our work, we found that we quite soon came to know well the women whom we were studying. We knew them as friends. In one place, when we had, which was rarely, more money than we thought we ought to carry about with us into the dives, we gave it for safe-keeping to a woman that had served two terms as a pickpocket. In all the cities where I studied, when there was more cash than could be immediately used—which was less often—I could always lend it to the girls, with the absolute certainty of repayment. And, go where we would, when we were in need of more money than we had on hand—which was the most frequent situation of all—we could borrow small amounts from these women. From positions of such intimacy I studied the problem before me in all its phases—in houses, flats, tenements and in the darkened streets and doorways; from the places patronized by clubmen to those patronized by sailors, peddlers and thugs—and although we found that conditions were in some degree worse in such cities as New York and Philadelphia than in certain other towns, that difference, when it existed, was always one of degree and never one of kind.

Of the stories that we heard—and not only heard, but saw—I shall, in future issues of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, tell a few of the more interesting—stories that will serve to show you how these girls and women come to be what they are, how sometimes a specific case can be cured and how sometimes many cases can be prevented; but here and now there is space to recall only a few. These present ones I give not to point a way out—that must come later—but to give you a more vivid idea of things as they are.

I remember well the first real prisoner—the first real white slave—to whom I talked. She was a girl from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and I asked her whether the life was as bad as people said it was. I shall never forget the look that came into her face as she answered,

"I don't know what they say, but it's worse than they can say, because there's a lot in it that there ain't no words for."

In every city I found that many of the girls had been sold into slavery—in what manner and by what means I shall presently indicate. In several I found the old brass-check system of payment still in vogue. But in all, whether they are paid by cash or by credit, I found that—as the victims have to pay their masters or mistresses for clothes, food and lodging, and as the rates charged for these things are beyond all reason—the girls are uniformly kept hopelessly in their owners' debt.

One little Chicago slave of the street—she was scarcely sixteen years old—pointed out to me, what many another has since confirmed, the manner in which her kind are robbed.

"Room rents," as she put it, "is somethin' awful, and the women that rents the rooms know we've got to pay them whatever they've a mind to ask."

"And how about your clothes?"

"Well, we need showy ones, and the second-hand stores where we get them—society ladies sells them there—spot us the minute we come in, and up go the prices accordin'."

"Where do you eat?"

"There's a slew o' restaurants that are really run just for the girls in our business. Ours is hard work and it needs hearty food, but those restaurants we've got to go to (they won't serve us in others) charge us Auditorium prices. Then there's all the time medicine, there's miles to walk every night, there's bad weather and hard times when there ain't a cent to be earned, and yet all the while there's your fellow waitin' round the corner, with his hand itchin' to take all you got and his fist shut to crack you one on the jaw if you don't give up."

Why don't they run away—these girls—from their "fellows"? I used to wonder about that, and they all gave me the same answer. When I first put the question it was to a Philadelphia victim.

She looked at me with eyes full of amazement.

"Who? Me? Where'd I run to?" she replied. "If I ran to another man, it'd be the same thing over again. If I started out for myself, my

(Continued on page 328.)

China's City of the Dead

The Terrible Story of Plague-stricken Harbin Told in Photographs



BODIES READY FOR CREMATION.

That the Chinese consented to burning of the dead, against their religious tradition, was proof of their desperate straits.



BURNING OF THE COFFINS.

Scene in the outskirts of Fuchiatien, the native quarter of Harbin, Manchuria. It was here that the epidemic raged with the greatest fury.



RUSSIAN DISINFECTING BRIGADE AT WORK.

Only the foreigners offered any effective opposition to the sweeping advance of the terrible destroyer. They were frightfully handicapped by the ignorance of the natives.



A CARTLOAD OF CHINESE COFFINS.

Although latest reports indicated a subsidence of the disease, there is no assurance that it will not break out again with renewed virulence.



SPRAYING COFFINS WITH KEROSENE.

Fire was the only sure means of disinfection. No medical relief availed once a victim was stricken. One hundred per cent. of fatalities is the awesome record.



SENDING THE RELIEF SHIP.

Loading of the transport "Buford" at Seattle, Wash. The supplies on this ship are destined for the famine sufferers.



DR. WALDEMAR MICHEL.

One of the victims. Photograph taken on the third day of his illness.

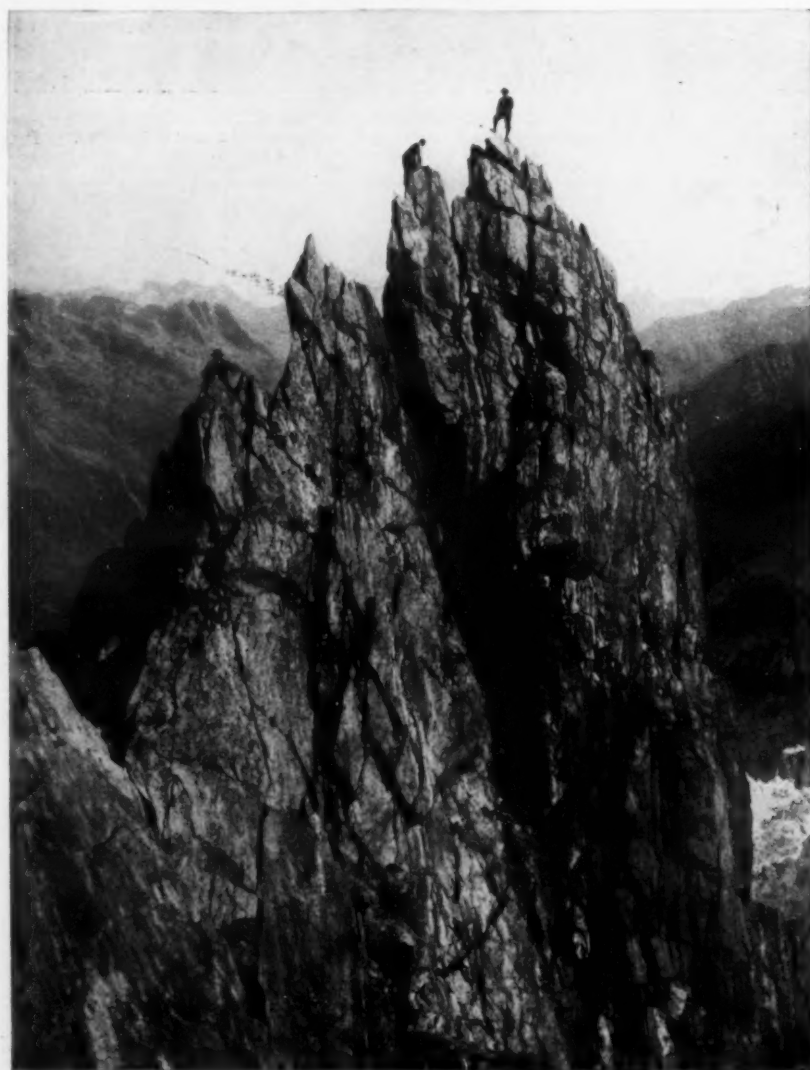


CHIEF OF CHINESE MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. Wee Hien Tek (in black uniform) and two English assistants.



THE WOMEN ARE NOT LESS DARING THAN THE MEN.
In the dizzy heights south of Lake Constance in the most beautiful part
of Switzerland.

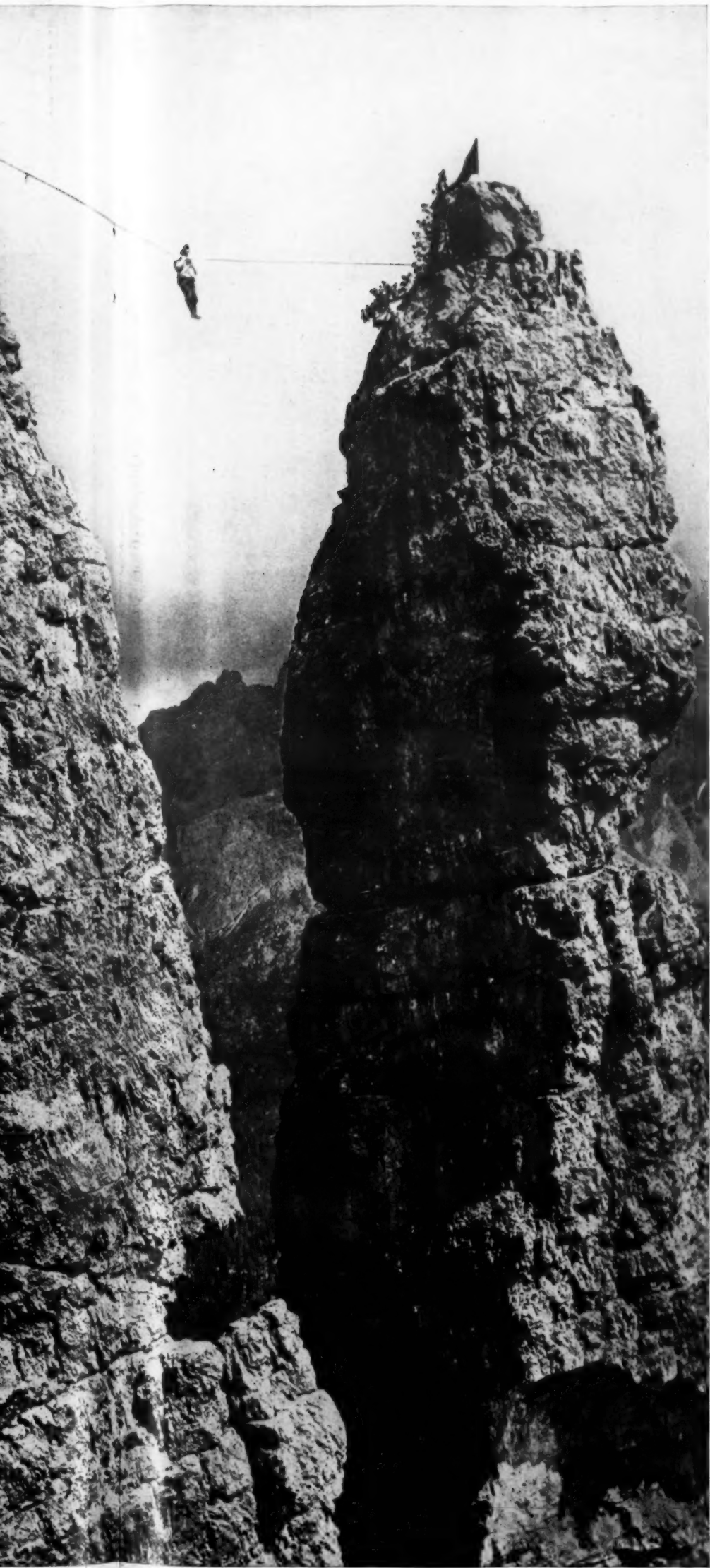


ON THE SUMMIT OF THE GRAND MULETS.
One of the highest points of the Berner Alps, near
Lake Lucerne.



ONCE ONLY WAS THIS ALPINE PE
The mountain of Guglia Edmondo de Amicis, on the boundary between Italy and Switzerlan
graph was taken. It is 4,800 feet high and the surface

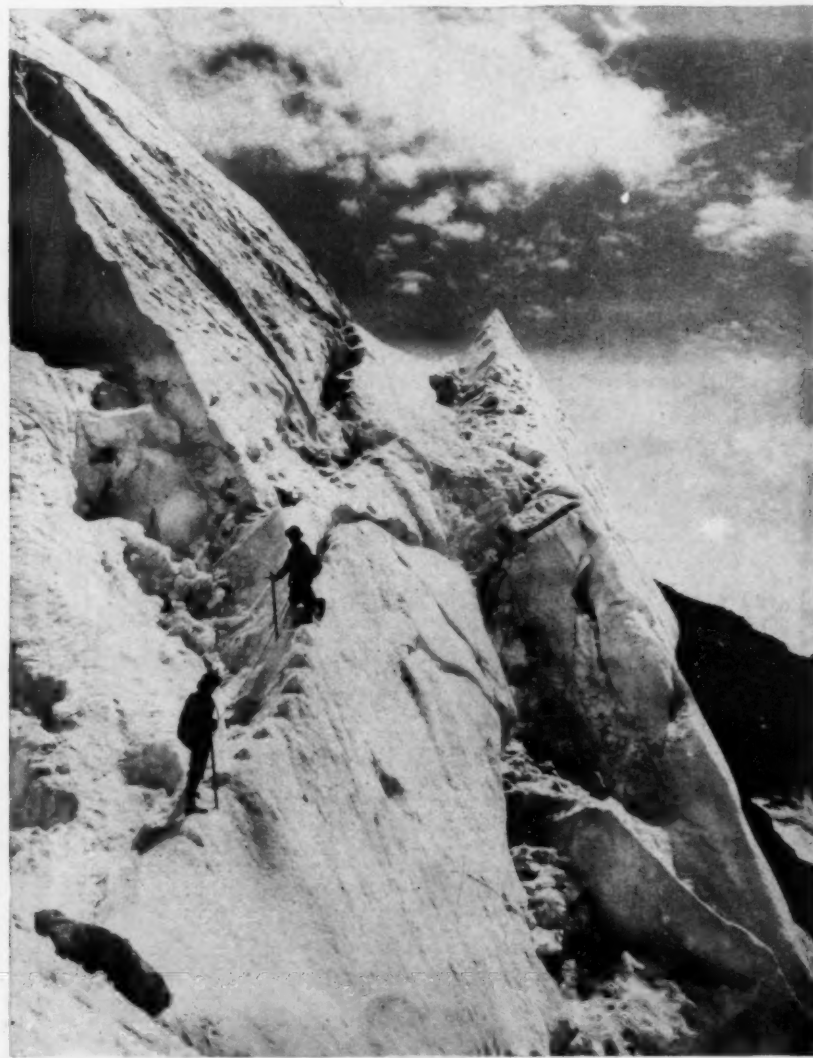
The Most Dangerous S



ONLY WAS THIS ALPINE PEAK SCALED.
 4,800 feet high and the surface is composed of loose stones.



CONQUERING THE MYTHEN ALPS.
 The range between Austria and Switzerland, low but treacherous because of unsafe footholds.



ON THE NORTHERN ALPINE ICE FIELDS.
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ous Sport in the World



WALTER L. FISHER.

The new Secretary of the Interior. He is a friend of Mr. Pinchot, but is by no means in accord with all the ideas of the latter. His appointment to Mr. Taft's cabinet grew out of no technical acquaintance with forestry, but is the result of his long service as counsel in civic matters involving adjustment between warring private and public interests.

PHOTO BY CLINEBINE

Another Great Lawyer for Taft's Cabinet

The New Secretary of the Interior Looms Big in the President's Official Family

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

IN CHICAGO they call Walter Lowrie Fisher, Mr. Ballinger's successor, a practical up-lifter and crusader. Not all uplifters, as we have reason to know, really uplift. Mr. Fisher appears to be different. In reform matters he has kept his head, as was shown by his connection with the conservation movement. Even when he was president of the National Conservation Congress, the Chicago lawyer did not allow the idea to run away with him. In the later bitter controversy between Secretary Ballinger and Gifford Pinchot, Mr. Fisher kept strictly out of the fight, so far as personalities or radical issues were concerned.

Mr. Taft and the new Secretary of the Interior have been friends for years. Mr. Fisher, only last summer, was appointed a member of the Railway Securities Commission, which was brought into existence by the President to investigate the feasibility of governmental regulation of railroad stock and bond issues. President Hadley, of Yale, is chairman of the commission. Mr. Fisher was strongly talked of and highly recommended for the United States Supreme Court. So, while comparatively few know him as a national figure, he is one, nevertheless, and promises to prove a mighty factor in the nation's affairs.

Mr. Fisher, by reason of his tact and ability to bring conflicting interests together, probably attracted general attention for the first time in serving as an assessment lawyer in Chicago. He became connected with the Municipal Voters' League there. His worth was recognized as an officer of the association. He was finally elected to its presidency. It might be explained that this organization seeks to interest the honest men of all parties to agree on the right kind of government. As a result of a conference called by the league, three Republicans and three Democrats, comprising a committee, were selected to see that the city government puts decent men on its committees. Each year this league committee submits its slate to the council and the suggestions are invariably followed.

An incident which best showed Mr. Fisher's fitness for such a position was revealed in a heated ward convention. Much wrangling developed among the participants, who were attempting to nominate an alderman. A deadlock resulted. Everything was blocked. When no relief appeared to be in sight, the voters suddenly reached an

agreement satisfactory to all. They actually passed a resolution to leave a choice of candidate to Mr. Fisher.

His greatest work was in connection with Chicago's memorable traction row. It was an apparently hopeless tangle and simply stagnant with litigation. Mayor Dunne, a Democrat, although elected on a platform favoring immediate municipal ownership, at a time when the failure of his obligation seemed imminent, appointed Mr. Fisher, a Republican, special traction counsel for the city.

When the latter tackled his gigantic task, those familiar with the apparently insurmountable obstacles declared openly that the man must be crazy who would bank his reputation upon such a proposition. His plan of reorganization found few friends at first, but it did not discourage him. He fought everlastingly in the courts and continually appealed to the voters. It was a situation which brought attention to one of the traits for which he is now very famous. His issue proved a success beyond the most sanguine expectations.

It resulted in Mr. Fisher drawing up new street-railway ordinances, as a result of which the city is now getting a revenue of \$1,500,000 out of the traction companies.

"I did not know much about Fisher when he began," said a prominent traction lawyer at the time the agreement was concluded, "but as the negotiations went on my respect grew. He drove a hard bargain for the city, but was always fair. He would listen, and, if convinced, agree; but he was not easy to convince. He was urged to wipe us from the street, to destroy utterly our values; but he would not consent that it be done. He treated us generously, humanely; but we never could catch him napping. He was always on guard. He never lost a point to us."

That was the end of the twelve-year traction war and Chicago gave way to a sigh of relief. Mr. Fisher drafted the Mueller law, which permits the municipal ownership of railroads in Illinois, and another law by which the cities can regulate their gas and electric companies.

Mr. Fisher's interest in conservation grew and he was honored by being elected president of the Conservation League of America, an organization which evolved from the first meeting of Governors which was held in Washington in 1908. Organizations such as the National Civic Federation constituted its membership. Individuals composed

the National Conservation Association, organized later. President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, was president of the latter, and the vice-presidents were Mr. Fisher and Gifford Pinchot. Mr. Fisher is still vice-president, and after Mr. Pinchot ceased to be forester Pinchot became its president.

As has been said, while Mr. Fisher is known to be an earnest believer in the conservation of national resources, he kept clear of the Ballinger-Pinchot fight. Those who know Mr. Fisher assert that, while he is a friend of Mr. Pinchot, he is by no means in accord with all the ideas of the latter. He wished it understood that his appointment to Mr. Taft's Cabinet grew out of no technical acquaintance of forestry, but rather from his long service as counsel in civic matters involving adjustment between warring private and public interests. Mr. Fisher last year helped the Illinois Central Railroad in the investigation of its finances.

In view of all these accomplishments, one would expect to find an older man. Mr. Fisher will be forty-nine years old on his next birthday. He is a native of West Virginia and was admitted to the bar at twenty-three years. Since then he has been in practice in Chicago. He is aggressive and is fond of outdoor sports. Akin to the President, he is an ardent golfer. There is more or less support from him for baseball and football. The new Secretary is a fine speaker and may be expected to be heard from in this way at public functions. He is acknowledged to be a debater of unusual ability and possesses perfect confidence. He is clear and convincing. In appearance Mr. Fisher is tall, with a strong physique. More than usual interest has been manifested in his coming to the capital, since he fills the first vacancy which has occurred in the Taft Cabinet. Mr. Fisher, a resident of Chicago, emphasizes the fact that the President thinks well of that locality when looking for men to fill official positions. Secretary MacVeagh is from Chicago. Secretary Dickinson was in Chicago at the time his appointment was announced, and Charles D. Norton was called from there to serve as secretary to the President. Mr. Fisher has already made a decidedly favorable impression in the way he has taken up his newest responsibilities. There is every reason to believe his success will be as notable in Washington as it has been elsewhere and his appointment is hailed with much satisfaction.

People Talked About

WHAT is believed to be the most elaborate golden-wedding celebration on record was held at Pasadena, Cal., recently, with Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, and his wife as the central figures. Wedding presents to the value of half a million dollars were received by the couple, and among the givers were President Taft, former



ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

To whose golden wedding President Taft and Ex-President Roosevelt sent valuable presents.

President Roosevelt and Emperor William. Mr. Taft sent a twenty-dollar gold coin of the new Saint Gaudens design, in an ivory case; Colonel Roosevelt sent a solid gold loving cup, and the Kaiser sent another. Yet a third gold loving cup came from the citizens of Pasadena. Mrs. Busch received from her husband a crown of gold studded with diamonds and pearls and valued at \$200,000. The Busch children presented their parents with a dozen full-sized gold dinner plates, valued at \$25,000. The grandchildren sent a gold flower basket, valued at \$15,000, and the branch managers of the Busch Brewing Association gave a solid gold vase, worth \$200,000. The floral decorations at the wedding feast cost \$50,000. While this was going on in California, the six thousand employees of Mr. Busch in St. Louis celebrated at the Coliseum. Mr. Busch has just given \$100,000 to Harvard University to complete the Germanic Museum under construction there.

IN CALLING an active newspaper man into the councils of his administration, Mayor Darius A. Brown, of Kansas City, is the first city executive to recognize officially the influence of the press in civic affairs. He has just named as member of his cabinet James E. Craig, president of the Kansas City Press Club and member of the editorial staff of the Kansas City Post, a newspaper which opposed his administration at the last municipal election. Mayor Brown's cabinet is rather an innovation in city affairs and it is being studied pretty carefully by other towns all over the country. The heads of the city departments and of civic organizations meet in the mayor's office every Monday morning. All matters of importance to the city as a whole are dis-



JAMES E. CRAIG.

Newspaper man, a member of the Kansas City Mayor's cabinet.

cussed. Each member is expected to have something of value to say about the matters presented. Whenever the cabinet decides that legislation is necessary, the city counselor prepares the proper ordinances, which go to the common council as administration measures. The result has been that Mayor Brown is giving to his city one of the most popular administrations that thriving Western city has ever known. He is enabled to keep in closer touch with the needs and demands of the people than

any of his predecessors. It was this which led him to the appointment of Mr. Craig. "I believe that the newspaper men are in closer touch with the whole people than any other men," the mayor said. "The press is an important factor in public affairs and is growing more powerful. I am glad to have in my cabinet a representative of the active newspaper men of this city." This attitude of frankness toward the press has been characteristic of Mr. Brown's entire term of office. At the conclusion of a bitter city campaign he was made mayor. Almost the first thing he did was to order his secretaries to submit, for the inspection of the duly accredited city hall reporters of all newspapers in Kansas City, every letter received in his office or sent out of it. All these communications are placed on file. Whenever premature publication would be injurious to some important matter, the mayor has requested the reporters not to handle it. This request has never been disregarded. James E. Craig, the newest member of the cabinet, is a native Missourian, an alumnus of the university of his State and the son of a country preacher. He began as a printer's apprentice when thirteen years old. From the printer's case he went to the "city editor's" desk of a country daily. Since then he has worked as all-around reporter, copy editor and rewrite man, on St. Louis and Kansas City newspapers.

DR. GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT, who has retired at the age of forty-six from the position of dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science in the University of Chicago to become the successor of Dr. Cyrus Northrop as president of the University



DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT.

Who leaves the University of Chicago to become President of the University of Minnesota.

of Minnesota, is known throughout the United States as a lecturer, an author and an effective after-dinner speaker. The only child of Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Vincent was born in Galena, Ill., educated in Plainfield, N. J., entering Yale with the class of 1885. At Yale he won distinction as an athlete and as chairman of the board of editors of the *Record*. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the D K E and the Scroll and Keys. His wife was Miss Louise Palmer, daughter of the Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Dr. Vincent is the author of several books on sociology. He was associated with the department of sociology in the University of Chicago from 1892 to 1900, receiving from that university the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Historical Society, the American Sociological Society and an associate of the American editorial board of the *Hibbert Journal*. In the last ten years he has given courses of lectures in many parts of the country, speaking before educational associations in most of the Eastern and Western States. Since the year he spent abroad, in 1886-7, he has visited Europe nine times. It is not generally known that Dr. Vincent ran a close second to President Hadley in the candidacy for the presidency of Yale. He declined offers of several college presidencies, but consented to accept election to the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. This university is one of the largest of its class in the world, having an undergraduate membership of four thousand. It boasts an endowment of public land said to be the richest in the country.

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THE CONSTANT CRY FOR CHANGE.

Attorney General Wickersham.

THERE is much current advocacy of change in our institutions among those who find it easier to suggest changes in the structure of government than to grapple directly with the



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ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM.
Who says fundamental law changes should have support of bar.

evils that arise under all forms of government. It is easier to contend for a larger popular participation in government and to answer all objections by the cry that only those who do not trust the people can object to giving the people a greater share in management. But no radical change in our government has ever been made in the face of the opposition of a considerable majority of the American bar. Very little consideration is given to the lessons of past experience by those who urge reversion to purely democratic methods of government.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

Will Irwin.

THE MORAL responsibility of the press is greater in this age than ever before. It is greater in one sense, because the laws of this country grant the newspapers certain privileges and immunities which the laws of no other country afford. Under the English libel law John D. Rockefeller would have grounds for an action of libel against nearly every newspaper in the United States. Ida Tarbell could be sentenced to an accumulative term in prison for the rest of her natural life for the things she has said about Mr. Rockefeller. But we don't want gag rule for the press in our country. The remedy lies in the public's view of the news that is fit to print, together with a better code of ethics, invulnerable to wrongful political influence and selfish money greed on the part of the editors.

FOUR KINDS OF LABOR.

Jane Addams.

THERE are four kinds of labor, according to Count Tolstoy. There is the heavy muscular labor, the labor of hand and wrist, the labor of the mind and the labor of the people together—the co-operative labor. Tolstoy did all these things—began them when

he was fifty-four years old. What are we doing with regard to these four kinds of labor in our cities? Do we not early deprive our boys and girls of these different types of labor, without regard as to whether we thereby gain the highest type of efficiency? As we are now beginning to divide our schools and putting in gymnastics for the children to exercise their heavier muscles and putting all sorts of handicrafts for the finer muscles and shutting up their books in their desks, so we join ourselves into groups, and the labor will be more easily done when we get together; and out of the whole commingling of this many-sided life we can bring forth the life of the city as we have never done before.

HOW TO RULE A STATE.

Hon. Henry L. Stimson.

I BELIEVE that the clearest and most natural proposition for a reform State government would contain the following features, among others: A lengthened term for the Governor, say, four years, with the right of recall at the end of two years, as now exists in the case of the mayor of Boston. Give him the same power to select and control his cabinet and the heads of his departments which is possessed by the President of the United States, especially with an absolute and unconditional



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HENRY L. STIMSON.
Who points out some conservative improvements in our legislative system.

power of removal. This same power should be carried through all of the executive departments through which is administered the regulative control of our public service corporations and other public utilities. Give him the undisputed right not only to suggest, but to frame and introduce his own legislative measures, giving to such measures a right of precedence on the legislative calendar. Do away, for instance, with the spectacle that we have seen too often in New York, of measures desired by the Governor held up apparently by the action of the clerk of the assembly. If the Governor's power over legislation under such conditions should prove to be too great, it could always be checked by the use of an optional popular referendum.

SANCTIFIED COMMON SENSE.

Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago.

WE HEAR a vast amount of advice to the effect that children are to be taught mysteries of sex. There are few subjects more in the foreground of some educational philosophers in thinking. I profoundly believe that the maintenance of moral ideals in families will profit vastly more by the maintenance of chastity than a perpetual discussion of eugenics. Lives grounded in moral idealism withstand temptations better than lives which have been taught only a prudential chastity. Though parents have the tongues of physicians and though children know all sex mysteries and have not the love of purity, it availeth nothing. Cleanness of mind is caught rather than taught. If parents want their children happily married, they must make their own marriage happy. Divorce is a domesticated pathological individualism. It can mostly be prevented by sanctified common sense, the practice of commonplace self-sacrifice and the revived devotion to the upbringing of children.

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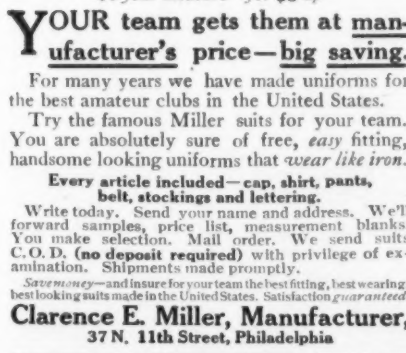
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(Continued from page 316.)
this article is in print, fifteen more stations established by the board of health will be added to the already large number. The object of this recent expenditure is not only to provide pure milk, but also to provide instruction to the mothers in regard to the care of their babies.

Dr. Jacob Sobel, who is actively connected with the board of health work to improve the condition of New York's babies and young children, says, "During the summers of 1908 and 1909 the department of health of New York City worked along different lines, which we believe are destined to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. The department appointed six physicians to act in the capacity of lecturers to the mothers and also the 'little mothers.' After the lectures individual instruction and advice were given, and in worthy cases tickets were issued for free ice and free milk. After a few lectures we were forcibly impressed with the fact that twice as much, if not more, good was gained by lecturing and demonstrating to the 'little mothers' than to the mothers themselves. In the tenement districts the task of looking after the needs of infants only too frequently falls upon the shoulders of the older girls, so-called 'little mothers.' Some of these children can understand, and they grasp facts much more readily than do their elders. Illustrating the knowledge that is absorbed by these 'little mothers,' I offer the following composition, which is picked at random from a number written at the close of a lecture on a recreation pier last summer:

"As I have to tell you what I know of taking care of babies. The first thing is not to give the babies any grocery milk and bathe the babies twice a day and sponge it three times a day. Do not dress the baby up in hot weather. It is very bad. Just leave it wear light underclothes and dress, no shoes nor hat. If the baby is sick, it's got something the matter with its stomach. Do not give it no milk. Nothing at all. Buy barley flour in the druggist. Put a large tablespoonful in a glass, then take a pint of cold water and mix it together and put it in a double boiler and leave it get warm by the steam, or give the baby egg water made from the white of egg."

"Another little girl writes:
"We must not give the baby apples or pickles or grocery milk. We must bathe the baby every day and sunbath it three times a day. We must keep it clean and we must give it egg water and barley water when it is sick."

Dr. Sobel continues: "The campaign of education instituted by the health department through the division of child hygiene is already bearing fruit. Almost every inspector will tell you and the official figures show that in his physical examinations of to-day he is not finding so large a percentage of physical defects. Much still remains to be done, however. The foreign element must be reckoned with before they become Americanized, for by that time much of the harm has been done. Their doubts and ignorance can be overcome by repeated instruction, but their traditions, prejudices and superstitions are not so easily met.

"By way of example, let me take you into the various quarters where our work carries us. Fancy entering a home for the purpose of instructing a mother in oral hygiene, to be shown her toothless jaw and to be told in significant jargon, 'I haven't any teeth, either, and I am alive.' Visiting another family and finding a daughter with defective eyesight, the mother is immediately hostile to the suggestion that she wear glasses, saying, 'If she wears glasses, she won't marry well.' In the home of a negro, perhaps we will find a child suffering from adenoids and enlarged tonsils. The mother will say knowingly, 'That's all right. The child's palate am down.' And she expects that by constant pulling at the hair on the top of the child's head the palate will be elevated and the condition relieved. Go, if you will, into the Irish section. Meet one of its daughters and tell her of the enlargement of her child's tonsils, and she will probably inform you that God put them there and there they will stay. There is a peculiar belief among this nationality that by the removal of the adenoids some other physical deficiency will occur."

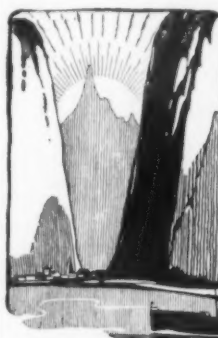
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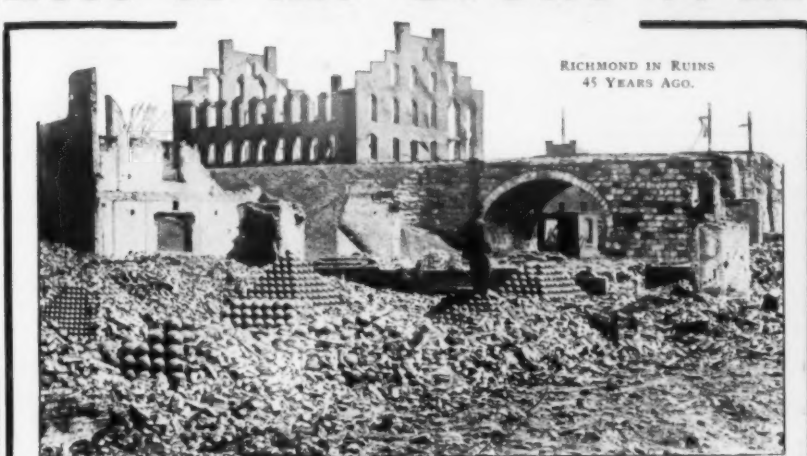
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WE ARE to have "a high old time" when the new Congress gets to work. Let prosperity take due notice. That rotund and rambunctious Representative from the State of Kentucky, Ollie James, who is to be one of the Democratic members of the new Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic House of Representatives, announces what he proposes to do. He says that we (meaning the Democratic majority in the House) will pass fifteen tariff bills and while they are being debated we will also start nine investigating committees to work on all the government departments, the steel trust and everything else in sight. Mr. James, whose given name ought to begin with a big "F," seems very proud of the program he has marked out for himself and his Democratic associates in Congress. Mr. Folly James is a trust-buster, a railroad-smasher and a demagogue from "way back." We have a sort of a quiet idea that the Speaker of the next Democratic House, Champ Clark, who in various recent utterances has expressed himself in a vein diametrically opposed to that of the bounding Kentuckian, will call the latter severely down.

This is a good time for the representatives of the people to think a little less of politics and a good deal more of prosperity. It may sound all right in a stump speech for Mr. James to say, as he did, "We'll revise the tariff from Halifax to Hanover and from Scamander to the sea!" This is alliterative and attractive to the muck-rakers, the upsetters and the uplifters; but what about the common people and the dinner pails they have to fill? What about the captains of industry and the men who run the factories as well as those who work in them? It is too bad that we have so many of the Ollie James type in our legislative bodies—bright, smart, keen, big-bodied, if not big-brained men—who think there is nothing in the world for a public man to do but to seek to gain political advantage, to capture votes and to attract attention.

It is unfortunate, while great problems, such as a reform of our wretched currency system, a careful revision of the tariff that will not jeopardize either the capital of the investor or the wages of the workingman, the framing of reciprocity treaties that shall bring us into closer relations with foreign nations, the upbuilding of our merchant marine, the regulation of objectionable immigration and other matters of paramount public interest, are pending, that men like Ollie James and others I might mention are walking through the halls of Congress, waving the flag of the demagogue and the muck-raker and inviting some one to tread on the tails of their coats.

The time will come when the people will not be so easily fooled. They are beginning to do a little more thinking for themselves. They observe that there has been a decided decline in the cost of living during the past year and are wondering why they ever believed the story of the demagogues, a year ago, that the Payne tariff law was responsible for the higher cost of the necessities of life. The Payne law still stands, while the cost of living is coming down! The truth is that the people have become a little more attentive to their expenses and have called a halt, in part at least, on extravagant tendencies. Perhaps they have been led to do this because work has been curtailed by some of the railroads, which had been planning enormous expenditures, and because the threat of tariff reduction and the attacks on the railroads have caused a slackening of business in many directions.

Nothing will sober the people more quickly than the shutting down of the factory and the emptying of the dinner pail. We have been living in good times, making money freely and spending it as freely, and we might have had a continuance of the good times for years to come if the demagogues and muck-rakers had been kept out of the way. We will get over our hysteria and give prosperity another chance in due time. When the people are not as busy as usual they will have more time to think, and they are beginning to think already and beginning to realize the insincerity of a lot of cheap demagogues and notoriety-seekers, who have been appealing to the people from the tops of barrel heads and on the stump, pretending to be the champions of the down-trodden, while all the while looking for votes or for cash.

In a new country such as ours, where capital finds its greatest opportunities for profitable investment, where undeveloped natural resources simply await the magic touch of capital and labor to disclose their wealth, the people have their greatest opportunity to enjoy the blessings of prosperity. We do not believe that they will throw this opportunity away; but it seems to be necessary, once in a while, to learn by lessons of adversity how great are the enjoyments of prosperity. I honestly believe that if the Interstate Commerce Commission had given the railroads an opportunity to slightly increase their freight rates, a new impulse would have been given to industrial activity in almost every line of business and this year would have marked an end of the depression which began with 1907 and the beginning of a forward advance all along the line. Perhaps we may have it yet. Let us hope so.

8. Utica, N. Y.: I regard St. L. and S. F. First Pfd. as a speculative investment. The issue is small and dividends are more than earned.
E. L. Buffalo, N. Y.: Anybody who offers you something "better than a government bond and guaranteed to pay 7 per cent." should be left alone.
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2. After such a period of liquidation chances favor a rise in due season. It would be wiser therefore to hold for a profit.
Orchard Profits, Denver, Colo.: The demand for orchard lands is said to be greater than ever, both for nut and fruit lands. A booklet describing the five-acre pecan orchards of the Yazoo Valley and the price of the same will be sent to any of my readers who will write to R. L. Biles & Co., Suite 106, New Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., for it.

(Continued on page 327.)

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Enclosed find 10c for postage and packing. Send me Purse Size Box Carmen Powder, also Purse Mirror Free.
Name _____
Address _____

The Girl That Goes Wrong.

(Continued from page 318.)

fellow'd find me an' kill me—or, if he didn't quite finish the job, he'd have me pinched. An' if I tried to get some other sort of work before I'm too broken down to do any other sort—well, I never learned a trade, an', anyhow, who'd have me?"

You think of the reform schools—of the semi-prisons—to which, in most of our States, we send thousands of these offenders. What about them? I asked that question of nearly all the public women that I met, and once again I received always a uniform reply. I give it here in the words—they were not meant to be irreverent words—of a Boston street girl.

"Weren't you ever at a reform school?" I inquired.

"Yes," she answered; "an', honest to God, I learned more of my business there than I ever learned on the street."

From the women that I knew I learned in what saloons the slave traders "hung out," and I hung out there, too. At first I was avoided. But at last, because I did not seem anxious to find out anything, I found out all that I wanted. The traders came to talk before me freely, and I have heard them, in one city and another, discuss their wares in much the same tones and terms as those in which horse dealers talk of horseflesh.

It is only too easy to learn to be a white-slave trader. The boy of sixteen, brought up with no advantages, taken from school before the permitted age and put to work in a factory on a false affidavit, falls into some trifling trouble and loses his job. He gets the chance to act as a "lighthouse" or scout for a mature trader, who pays him well. Then he gets a girl of his own and by physical punishment forces her to go upon the street for him. Sometimes he becomes a waiter in a low saloon, and offers his personal chattel to his drunken customers; but generally he is unfitted by this time for any steady work. Occasionally he owns three or four slaves and "farms them out" to business acquaintances in other neighborhoods or other cities, and often he sells a girl into a house, either for a lump sum or for royalties on her earnings.

Wherever there is hard luck looking for better times, there you will find the white slaver looking for slaves. Wherever there is poverty longing for comfort, discontent sighing for relief, vanity whimpering for gewgaws, hunger gasping for food, there the white slaver comes to offer a descent down the Easiest Way. Sometimes he offers marriage, sometimes he offers only economic independence; but the thing is done, and, once done, blows and starvation perpetuate the slavery upon the ignorant, and threats of arrest and the certainty of public disgrace weld the shackles about the ankles of the more knowing.

There, in the briefest possible terms, is the situation. There is no word in my novel that is not the truth. The thing exists. It exists in your own city, your own town. It threatens your own flesh and blood. What are you going to do about it?

For my own part, I am convinced that the chief cause of the evil is poverty, and that we shall not have ended the one until we have ended the other. I take at random a table of statistics compiled concerning three hundred girls cared for at Waverley House, a New York institution, during one year. This shows that the previous occupations of the girls were as follows:

Housework.....	95
Factory-work.....	72
Waitresses.....	29
Shop-clerks.....	16
Chorus-girls.....	13
Office-workers.....	9
Nursemaids.....	8
Dressmakers.....	8
Cashiers.....	7
Laundry-girls.....	6
Trained-nurses.....	3
Telephone-girls.....	2
Miliners.....	2
Manicures.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	2
No occupation.....	26

But, besides doing away with poverty, what is to be done? Three excellent things—reformation, agitation and education.

There is a chance for any girl that has not been in the business for more than one year and for many that have been there longer. All social and religious workers agree on this point. But it is not enough to "show a girl the error of her ways." Most of the victims of this abominable traffic know, better than you can know it, "the error of their ways." Few remain in the life because they like

it. In the words of Miss Miner, to whom I have already referred, "only a negligible per cent. are naturally vicious."

Suppose, however, that such a girl really does not know that she is doing harm both to herself and to society; suppose you then open her eyes to the fact that she is hurting both herself and others—do you help her or do you help others if you stop there? You simply return her to the business with the added burden of a realization of her wrongdoing. No reformation can be accomplished until, in addition to making the girl see her fault, you supply her with a means of avoiding that fault in the future. You effectively reform no public woman until you have also given her the chance to earn a decent living in a decent trade.

Agitation concerns itself, in this matter, rather with the class than with the individual. We have always been told that this evil is one that must not be discussed, and, precisely because we have failed to discuss it, the thing has grown to its present proportions. It has thrived in the shadow of our silence. You are mistaken when you say that because an evil is unclean we must not discuss it; if we want to be rid of it, we must shout it from the housetops. You are mistaken when you say that this particular evil we cannot stop; the Abolitionists were told that they could not stop negro slavery, but, by unremitting agitation, they stopped it, anyhow. Until the public is aroused by a campaign of publicity, it will not try to end this evil; and until it has tried, I, for one, will not admit that the evil cannot be ended.

Finally, as every student of the social problem well remembers, the bitterest cry of the girl that goes wrong is, "Until it was too late, I didn't know!" It is a fact that nearly all of our boys are left to discover the fundamental truths of life from the worst of teachers—their own ill-trained minds. It is a fact that nearly all of our girls are never told the full facts until, if they are not too unfortunate, they learn them from their husbands, or until, as is increasingly the case, they learn them, to their ruin, from a man whose sole purpose is seduction. Next to a satisfactory wage, there is no guardian of a girl equal to a complete, clean knowledge of the truth, and any girl may secure that knowledge—may be given that armor—in her own school or her own home.

To quote Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University:

"Does any one protest that such an educational process will abolish innocence in young manhood and womanhood? Let him consider that the only alternative for education in sex hygiene is the prolongation of the present awful wrongs and woes in the very vitals of civilization."

Have you a sister, a daughter? Is there any woman or girl dependent upon your care? Make, then, no mistake about it—ignorance is not innocence; ignorance is the worst enemy of innocence.

What are you going to do about it?

Life on the Planet Mars.

MARS is inhabited by warm-blooded animals, according to the view of Professor Perrier, the celebrated French astronomer. The winter season on the fiery planet, Professor Perrier says, is very cold and the summer very hot, and any forms of life there existent must be able to withstand great extremes of temperature. Mars, Professor Perrier says, is the planet of mammals and birds. Owing to the lesser gravity, jumping and running animals would predominate. The difference in the seasons would produce quick-living creatures which complete their life in one season, such as butterflies, whose metamorphosis enables them to exist through different seasons.

On Mars flowering plants would grow in abundance, and Martian flora and fauna may resemble those of the temperate and polar regions of the earth. The greater length of the Martian year—668 days, with a proportionately longer summer—would favor living creatures and plants producing one generation to a summer. Professor Perrier imagines intense growth and reproduction, immensely tall grasses, huge fruits, gigantic insects.

Life being a greater struggle there, the writer is led to assume a high plane of intelligence in Martian insect life.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

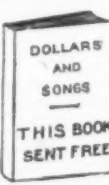
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FOREIGN NOVELTY COMPANY
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Sporting Gossip

By Ed. A. Goewey

ADROP from world's championship fame to almost baseball oblivion within a year was the unprecedented record of the old Detroit club of 1887. Things are far different nowadays. Under the present baseball laws the teams are able to hold fast to their stars and the pennant-winning team of one season seldom drops below the following one. To-day it is freely prophesied by the fans that the Athletics will this season again win the world's championship pennant. It looks as if their principal rivals for the honor will be the Yankees, the Giants and the Cubs, with the Reds coming strong. Anyway, 1911 will see a fine, close race.

Charles Cutler, who recently made such a splendid showing against Hackenschmidt at Denver, has one of the most interesting pasts of any athlete in the world. He started out as a fighter in the Michigan lumber camps when but seventeen. A year later he was town marshal of a monster lumber settlement, noted principally for its dance halls and gambling dens. Cutler and the sheriff were the whole police force. When a lumberjack grew too boisterous, he was arrested and taken to jail. There he was promised his freedom if he could defeat the marshal. Many tried, but all failed. In this way Cutler gained the respect of even the roughest element, and while he remained in office the town was unusually orderly.

"Bugs" Raymond is showing fine form with the Giants in the spring practice games, and if he can be kept away from his friends may show considerable of his old form at the Polo Grounds this season.

From the legislative action already taken, it seems to be an assured fact that Ohio will have Sunday baseball, possibly by this summer and certainly by 1912.

The various teams in the larger of the Western minor leagues have finally realized the value of training for a few weeks before the regular season in a warm climate, and more of them will go South this spring than ever before. Up to very recently the minor league team owners tried to make people believe that a few days of work out on the local diamonds were sufficient. Cold winds and storms, however, usually made this kind of training useless, and that is the reason teams of this class generally got away with bad starts. Much better results are expected this year.

The ring of gamblers formed to make book on baseball games and which intends to operate in and around Cincinnati is now said to be thoroughly organized and ready for business when the season opens. The headquarters are to be in Newport, Ky., directly across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. Prospectus sheets have been sent throughout the country, but, as they are barred from the mails, they were distributed by agents who received them by express. In the printed announcement sent out it is told how commissions may be forwarded, but all must be sent prepaid and no commission for less than five dollars will be accepted. Every professional league figures in the form sheets. Up to the present time the national game of baseball has been absolutely clean; but if the gamblers once get busy with the sport and start to bribe players, the pastime is bound to suffer greatly and possibly be killed. It is astounding the amount of effort a crowd of cheap gamblers will make and the chances they will take to make a few dollars without doing anything that can be actually classed as "work." Of course none of the parks will permit gambling inside of the grounds, but these contemptible barnacles hanging to the outer edge of the sporting world will try to tamper with the players before and between games. President Herrmann and Secretary Bruce, of the National Baseball Commission, both live in Cincinnati. They have powerful influence throughout the middle West, and if they go after these gamblers they should be able to wipe them from the baseball map without much delay. Wiping out cheap gambling houses in most cities, stopping crooked prize fighting in the big sporting centers and driving the New York ticket speculators out of business have made

the army of "never works" a large one. They have fastened upon baseball in a last desperate effort to avoid doing manual labor, but should be compelled to let go before they do the sport any serious damage.

President Ban B. Johnson, of the American League, recently received a request from Bill Lange, formerly a Chicago ball player and now a San Francisco business man, requesting him to use his influence to have some of the world's championship games in 1915 played in 'Frisco. The Panama exposition has been scheduled for the coast city for that year, and Lange believes that the playing of two or three games in San Francisco at that time would not only be a financial success, but would give thousands a chance to see the leaders of the two big leagues in battle who could not possibly see them otherwise in a lifetime. Of course these games are far—very far—in the future, but President Johnson has promised to have the matter taken up later by the National Commission. Honestly, those Pacific coast fellows are considerably on the early-bird order. Don't you think so?

In the most successful interscholastic indoor swimming meet ever promoted in Chicago, Harry Hebner, who swims under the colors of the Illinois A. C., recently made a new world's record of 23 1-5 seconds for swimming forty yards, back stroke.

The Pittsburgh club has sixteen pitchers training at Hot Springs this spring.

You can be absolutely sure, in spite of all stories to the contrary, that Johnny Kling will catch for the Cubs during the 1911 season.

Jack Johnson has sent word to promoter Hugh McIntosh that, before he signs a contract to meet Sam Langford for the championship of the world in London, he must be guaranteed a purse of \$30,000—win, lose or draw—and you can be sure he'll get the sum he asks. In making this demand Johnson is only doing what others have done. When Tommy Burns fought Johnson he demanded and received \$30,000, and the black got but \$5,000, though he was the winner. Johnson was glad to get the chance and it gave him the necessary boost to climb to the top of the pugilistic ladder. When the time comes, Sam will also take his little \$5,000 and the opportunity to meet J. Arthur. But Samuel will not quit the battle a winner. In fact, when he meets "Mr. Johnson," he will learn more new things about boxing than he has ever imagined in his wildest dreams. Langford has been successful against the "never wases." Some day he'll meet an "iser," and it will be a long, sad farewell for him.

Manager Duffy and President Comiskey, of the Chicago White Sox, have announced that, out of the thirty-six men they now have in training at Mineral Wells, they feel confident they will be able to pick a team that will finish one, two, three in the American League race.

There is little doubt but that the most interesting and important rowing race of the year, both for the expert and the enthusiasts on aquatics, will be the two-mile struggle between the first eights of Harvard and Cornell at Ithaca early in the season. This is not only because Cornell led in all three races last year at Poughkeepsie and because Harvard ran away from Yale at New London in the corresponding events, but because both colleges have veteran oarsmen in their shells. Both universities are surely more in earnest and are working harder to win this race than ever before, because it is more than probable that the winner of it will be the premier American crew. The Cornell crew, at present, is practically the same as last year, but one new man coming in. A change in the seating order, however, has been made. Harvard is less fortunate, having lost Ward, Bacon and Whitney. Captain Cutler, Metcalf, Strong, Newton and Withington remain, and the three seats have plenty of candidates to fill them.

John Ganzel, manager of the Rochester team of the Eastern league, and a clever judge of baseball talent, says that Otis Johnson, the man selected to fill Jimmy Austin's shows in the Highlander infield, is a second Hans Wagner.



"I declare I don't know what to do! My husband doesn't eat hardly anything any more. At every meal he grumbles and finds fault, no matter how much I have tried to prepare something that I thought would particularly please him. He's nervous and irritable too, and doesn't sleep well."

A clear case of dyspepsia. Strenuous business life burns up that vital energy which is needed by every function of the body. Hasty eating with the mind concentrated on other things soon steals away the powers of perfect digestion and assimilation, making it impossible for nature to build up the nervous energy and bodily tissue as fast as they are destroyed.

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"The Play's the Thing."

(Continued from page 317.)

the fire, she finds Love, the son of Truth. With the acceptance of both Love and Truth, Modesty, the handmaiden, first to desert her in her worldly investigations, springs to life again and bounds to the side of Everywoman.

As a theatrical entertainment, "Everywoman" is different from anything we have ever had, although the same story has been told many times in other ways.

DO WE NEED STAGE CHILDREN?

In reference to the energetic campaign in the interest of stage children and the consensus of opinion from various eminent players and managers which we see in print from time to time, the interesting statement made recently by Blanche Bates has a ring of truth about it which is delightfully refreshing. Doubtless the attitude taken by this experienced actress is the same as that taken by countless others who are less frank in stating their real views on the subject. A few days prior to the elaborate entertainment given at the Metropolitan Opera House last week to assist the advocates of child players, Miss Bates said, "I am going to make a speech the day after to-morrow. I am going to plead for stage children and prove how lovely they are. It won't be easy, because I am going to try to prove what I don't believe. I can't bear stage children and I don't like plays that deal with them, and I don't see why they should be on the stage at all. But I have been begged to speak on the opposite side, so, of course, I shall. Why not? What do my own convictions amount to? Besides, if Mr. Belasco ever revived 'Madame Butterfly,' he would have to get a stage child, and then, of course, I should believe in stage children. But until he does this, I don't believe in them; but--the day after to-morrow I am going to say that I do."

"JUMPING JUPITER," AT THE NEW YORK THEATER.

Seldom, if ever, has anything as amateurish as "Jumping Jupiter" seen the light of Broadway. If it did not incur such an outlay of real money to bring a production into New York, one would be justified in thinking that Richard Carle and his managers gathered "Jumping Jupiter" in from the one-night stands and on a bet produced it at the New York Theater. I cannot think of any other logical reason for its appearance here, unless the object of its managers is to give Broadwayites a sample of what their out-of-town brothers are obliged to accept if they seek theatrical entertainment. Mr. Carle and the members of his company apparently ignore the fact that they are on Broadway, and they continue to play to each other instead of to the audience, after the manner of one-night standers. They seem to be on very good terms with each other and they rollick through the three acts of so-called farce, to all appearances enjoying themselves immensely. The specialties which illuminate the three acts consist of two sentimental songs, "Little Girl, I Love You," and "Snuggle Close," with spotlight accompaniment; Eileen Claire's imitations of Harry Lauder, which would send that temperamental artist into hysterics if he were to witness them, and a song or two by Edna Wallace Hopper, about whom I charitably omit comment. Even the chorus of "Jumping Jupiter" is dowdy.

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

The Deep Purple	Lyric
I'll Be Hanged If I Do	Collier's
The Bohemian Girl	Majestic
The Piper	
The Blue Bird	New Theater
The Arrow Maker	
The Hen-Pecks	Broadway
The Balkan Princess	Casino
The Gambler	Maxine Elliott's
Everywoman	Herald Square
Chantecler	Knickerbocker
Seven Sisters	Lyceum
Excuse Me	Gaiety
The Slim Princess	Globe
Pomander Walk	Wallack's
The Concert	Belasco
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	Republic
The Boss	Astor
The Spring Maid	Liberty
Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford	Cohan's
As a Man Thinks	39th St. Theater
William Gillette	Empire
Marching Through Georgia	
Ballet of Niagara and	Hippodrome
The International Cup	

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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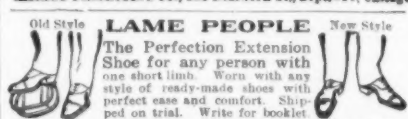
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Do not think of buying a Launch or Engine until you see our Handsome Book which explains FOUR WONDERFUL LAUNCH BARGAINS. Money back if not as represented. Write for free catalogue. Special bargains in WECO reversible self-starting engines to those building or buying their own hulls. Engine controlled by one lever. C. T. WRIGHT ENGINE CO., 1911 Canal St., Greenville, Mich.

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A wonderful opportunity to make big money entertaining the public. No limit to the profits, showing in churches, school houses, lodges, theatres, etc. We show you how to conduct the business, furnishing complete outfit. No experience whatever is necessary. If you want to make \$15.00 to \$150.00 a night write today and learn how. Catalogue Free. Distributors of Moving Picture Machines, Post Card Projectors, Talking Machines, etc. CHICAGO PROJECTING CO., 225 Dearborn St., Dept. 314, Chicago



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The South's cotton crop of 1910 was valued at One Billion Dollars. And the South has the proceeds to spend.

The South raised almost Fifty Million Dollars, worth of sugar in 1910. And the South has the proceeds to spend.

Since 1880 the South has increased its bank resources from \$171,000,000 to more than ONE BILLION, THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

If you want Southern distribution, you will not want to miss the April Sixth issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY--an All-Southern Number.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet. Insist on Blatz. Correspondence invited direct.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

RECENTLY there appeared in the *World's Work* an excellent article on "Insurance That Does Not Insure." In it was the following quotation from a letter received by that magazine:

"I have paid my rate on a life-insurance policy in the Knights of Pythias for nearly a quarter of a century. A little time ago a message came from the society, telling me that hereafter my rate will be more than five times as much as it has been through all these years. I cannot pay this new rate. It would take more than half of our scanty income. What can I do to escape from this trap? Is there no law to protect us?"

In a reply that is perfectly frank and truthful, the *World's Work* tells its reader the only thing he can do. "He must pay the increased rate or he must drop the policy. To drop it means a total loss of all that he has paid in. There is no surrender value, no extended insurance, no loan value—nothing but an empty piece of paper."

Some of my readers have thought me almost brutal because I have been so frank in telling what policies in assessment concerns were worth. Simply as a matter of justice I have had to state the facts, just as the reply quoted above has done. I have no ill will toward any of the assessment societies. The Knights of Pythias is mentioned simply because it occurs in the article from which I quoted. Its financial condition is much better than the great majority of fraternal orders and its bonds of comradeship are said to be unusually close. The trouble with the fraternal orders is that in old age, when a man most needs help, they freeze him out by raising rates to a point that he cannot pay. Insurance that really insures is found in any of the reliable, old-line companies, whose rates, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, change not.

E., Monticello, N. Y.: I think well of the Prudential of Newark, N. J.
M., Nowata, Okla.: The Northwestern National is not one of the oldest companies but reports a good surplus.

M., Michigan: I do not think the newly organized company to which you refer is preferable to the Sun Life which has been in existence for many years.
S., Durham, N. C.: I. The Northwestern Mutual and the State Mutual are both strong, well established companies.

A., Portland, Oregon: The Travelers of Hartford stands well. The mere fact that there is an imma-

It's Food

THAT RESTORES AND MAKES HEALTH POSSIBLE.

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

One of these told a young lady, of New Brunswick, N. J., to quit medicines and eat Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation.

"I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life.

"I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

terial error in one of the statements of the policy ought not to effect it in any way, with a first class company.

E., Omaha, Neb.: The Union Central Life of Cincinnati is a well established company and reports a satisfactory surplus.

C., New Orleans, La.: The policy offered you by the New York Life is the more attractive, and in the end would probably prove the more satisfactory.

O., Salem, N. C.: I do not advise assessment insurance. A man ought to know what his insurance is to cost definitely, precisely and accurately when he takes it.

E., Aurora, Ind.: Of course, the newly organized companies do not stand in the same class, so far as record of success is concerned, as companies established successfully many years. This might be said of any business.

D., Kansas City, Mo.: 1. The Royal Union is an old line company established in 1886 and reporting not a large but an improving business. The Missouri State Life was established in 1892. Neither is among the largest. 2. My preference would be an older and stronger company.

S., Clarendon, Va.: 1. The best plan of insurance for a man of fifty whose means are small if he seeks insurance only, without personal benefit, would be some such plan as that offered by the Postal Life by which he can make his payments monthly, quarterly or yearly and by which he secures a low cost policy with guaranteed dividends. 2. Details are given in the booklets of the company which will be sent to any reader who will write to the Postal Life, 35 Nassau Street, New York, and state the date of his birth and his occupation. Mention that you are a reader of this department. 4. I think much better of the Postal Life than any of the fraternal. They are not in the same class. 3. Everything depends upon your necessities, whether you need cash or prefer insurance.

Hermit

A Hundred Years on the Pacific.

MARCH 24th, 1811, which saw John Jacob Astor's brigantine *Tonquin* enter the Columbia River, was a great date-mark in American history. Around the fur trading post which his men established near the mouth of that stream, close to the present Astoria, was built the first American settlement seen on the Pacific. Re-enforcing our title gained in 1792 by discovery of the river and in 1805 by exploration of it from its southern sources to its mouth, the Astor and subsequent settlements gave us our claim to all the territory between the northern line of California and the southern boundary of British Columbia. All of this region came to us through the treaty of 1846 with England, that country having fur trading posts at many points in it previous to the latter date and claiming jurisdiction over all of it.

The Astor settlement of a century ago turned the thoughts of the American people toward the Pacific, and the dispute with England as to the title to Oregon made us all the more eager to annex Texas, which came to us in December, 1845, half a year before the treaty with England by which she surrendered her claims to the Oregon country, which comprised not only the present State of that name, but also Washington and Idaho and parts of Wyoming and Montana. The dispute with Mexico regarding the western boundary of Texas brought on the war through which, by conquest and purchase, we gained New Mexico and California by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Ten days before that treaty was signed the gold discovery was made in California, which sent ninety thousand people to that locality in the next two years. Months passed after the signing of the treaty, however, before the world heard about the gold "find."

Thus in the three years beginning in 1845, when Texas was annexed, our boundaries were pushed westward from the Sabine River to the Rio Grande and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. All these acquisitions of territory took place during the administration of James K. Polk. Well might that President exclaim, as he did jubilantly in his last message to Congress, that of 1848: "The territories recently acquired and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country (previous to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803), is now only its center."

And the chain of influences which hastened, if it did not actually bring, the acquisition of all that vast empire, from the States of Washington and Idaho down to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, inclusive, may be said to have been started by the planting of Astor's little colony at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811. That settlement and its kindred colonies on the borders of the Pacific compelled the American people to "think continentally." The region covered by this survey contained a population of 9,500,000 in 1910. Thus the city of Astoria figures in one of the most picturesque episodes in the annals of American expansion.



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400,000 IN 4 MONTHS

I want general agents and managers to handle big territories, employ sub-agents, look after deliveries, advertise and distribute and I will offer you 100 per cent. profit. I am organizing my selling force now and I want you, if you want to make money honestly and rapidly. Exclusive territory given—no charge made. Protection against others running over your field. Co-operation, assistance, personal attention to each man. Complete information free. Investigate.

This is a new proposition. A positive automatic razor strop—absolutely guaranteed. A thing all men have dreamed about. Perfect in every detail, under every test. With it you can sharpen to a keen, smooth, velvety edge any razor—safety or old style—all the same. Handles any and every blade automatically. Just a few seconds with the Never Fail Strop upon the razor will put it in perfect and better shape to give a cooling, soothing, satisfying shave than can an expert hand operator, no matter how carefully he works. New idea. Men are excited over this little wonder machine—over its mysterious accuracy and perfection. They are eager to buy. Women buy for presents to men. Agents and Salesmen making money. Field untapped. Get territory at once. I want a thousand men—young or old—who are anxious and willing to work, to start in the business at once. Act today. Exclusive territory.

One of our men started selling in Louisiana; became general agent, controlled exclusive territory. At a single time he ordered 50 agents' outfits. This man started without experience as a salesman, but the Never Fail Strop caught on so tremendously that he made more money than he ever dreamed of making in his life. No talking is needed. Just show a man the strop and he wants it immediately. No modern invention has received such open-armed welcome. Please remember the machine is absolutely guaranteed. It is positively superior under every test and trial. It answers the razor strop problem of ages. It is a modern invention for modern times, modern perfection and modern men. A half-minute demonstration is all that is necessary.

SEND NO MONEY Just your name and address upon a postal card and I will mail you to proof from men out in the field. I want you to know what this advertisement means to you. I want you to take the territory and make 1911 the biggest year you have ever lived. All I require is that you stay on the job, keep things moving, and that you keep your promise to me and to your customers. The possibilities are unlimited; millions will be sold this year. We teach you what to say and how, when and where to say it. Investigate. It costs you absolutely nothing to learn about this opportunity. Don't delay. Territory is going fast. Write today, and give the name of your county.

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No feature of a woman's dress has a more important bearing upon her appearance than her coiffure. Nothing will tend to impart coquetry, demureness or dignity to a feminine personality so unerringly as the manner of arranging her coils or braids or puffs or curls, as the case may be. Nothing distinguishes the nationalities more readily than the appearance of the hair as it is worn naturally, and perhaps nothing is more eloquent of the exact social status of a woman than the shininess and softness of her tresses. It becomes then an important question to every woman to not only resort to frequent shampoos and systematic grooming of her hair and to work out a becoming and characteristic arrangement of this important aid to comeliness, but also to keep informed concerning the varying fashions, which regulate the coiffure of the present generation. Like the harem skirt and the coal scuttle hat with which the fair sex is to be adorned this summer, the first hint of changing ideas in coiffure hails from Paris. Dame La Mode directs and the up-to-date woman accepts by modifying the fashion to her own personality.

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John



I am grateful for the hearty response received from my announcement of February 23d, inviting suggestions for the betterment of Leslie's Weekly.

Among the thousands of letters at hand, I find the majority ask for more features of interest to women. While we have always had special articles devoted to women's affairs, besides Theatrical news, Editorial comment and Personal notes in "People Talked About," features which may have escaped your notice in the past, we are arranging to further meet the requests by such extraordinary articles as "The Awful Story of the White Slave," now running in the current issues.

Such vital subjects should be read by every mother and explained to every daughter in the land. I believe that frankness appeals to women as well as to men. I believe that my women readers will appreciate the earnest endeavor we are making to grapple with problems which come near to the home, and that they will prefer the discussion of such virile subjects to the milk and water variety usually offered for their entertainment.



John A. Sleicher, Publisher of Leslie's, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.



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